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In consequence of the necessary exclusion of several new Companies on this and several late occasions, we are obliged to give notice that advertisements intended for insertion in the Economist must be forwarded *in due time*.

THE BUDGET.

The Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer will *not* give unmixed satisfaction. Nothing human ever does. But it will, perhaps, go as near to it as the complications of affairs and the imperfections of humanity will admit. Persons who hold a different opinion on the sugar duties may object and be disappointed: the enemies of the malt duty may be vexed: one of two other small and outlying minorities may be discontented, but taking the country as a whole, sensible men of business, who are the ultimate authority in this matter, will certainly approve of the principal propositions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and will wonder and admire the singular ingenuity with which they are pieced together. A Budget is half an artistic work to Mr Gladstone. His figures have a kind of ingenious beauty—sometimes, perhaps, a little misleading, but often, as now, embodying and ensuring good results with a delicate and singular precision.

Mr Gladstone overlays his Budget speeches with so much information, that persons who have but a slight faculty of reading can scarcely make out from them what the real position of the current financial year is. Mr Gladstone states it perfectly, but he states so much else that some men of business, who have little time and little quickness in catching miscellaneous facts, hardly comprehend as they should how the matter stands. Yet every Budget *must* be a simple matter when it is reduced to its real essence.

The expenditure of the country is for the current year—the year 1864-5—as follows:—

	£
Debt	26,400,000
Consolidated fund	1,930,000
Army	14,844,000
Navy	10,432,000
Postal	883,000
Miscellaneous	7,629,000
Collection of revenue	4,692,000
	66,810,000
Reserve for alterations in miscellaneous and other estimates	80,000
	66,890,000

And the income is as follows:—

	£
Customs	23,150,000
Excise	18,030,000
Stamps	9,320,000
Taxes	3,250,000
Income tax	8,600,000
Post Office	3,950,000
Crown lands	310,000
Indemnities	600,000
Miscellaneous	2,250,000
	69,460,000

This estimate of income is framed, after allowing for the diminution on the income tax, about 850,000*l*, which was the result of the Budget of last year. The new assessment of the income tax has shown so large an augmentation in the means of the country, that the best authorities feel quite justified in venturing on the present computation. The year's accounts therefore stands—

	£
Income	69,460,000
Expenditure	66,890,000
Surplus	2,570,000

the whole of which is applicable to the reduction of taxation.

There are four principal claimants for this money—the reducers of the sugar duties; next, those of the income tax; next, those of the fire insurance tax; and next, those of the malt duty. These four classes converge to the focus of the Exchequer, and it is for the Chancellor to say which he ought to favour and which he ought to refuse.

As far as this journal is concerned, there can be no doubt which *we* think ought to be refused. Mr Cobden, who will vote for taking off any tax, because he thinks that the best mode of reducing an unnecessary expenditure, has lately advocated the repeal of the malt tax. But we hold that we should *not* take off taxes in order to limit our expenditure. We will not consent so far to stultify ourselves. We believe the English people to be quite fit to fix what should be their expenditure, and then to settle what is the best mode of raising it,—what should be their taxation. And upon any other ground the malt duty is a good tax. It is a tax on the drinking of beer, and if a luxury of that sort—a healthy and beneficial luxury suitable and pleasant to the mass of men—is not to be taxed, what is to be taxed? Sixty-six millions a year cannot be raised without many imposts, and if a commodity which most people wish for, and most people could upon urgent necessity abandon, is not to be taxed, indirect taxation should be abolished as a whole. That the farmer would be materially and essentially benefited by the repeal of the Excise duty on malt has never been shown and cannot be shown. It might as well be said that the paper manufacturer would be benefited by the repeal of the Excise duty on paper. The *consumer* is the person in both instances who reaps the gain; and what is the exact reason for extreme sympathy with distressed beer-drinkers has as yet not been explained.

Leaving, then, the malt duty, out of the question, there are three important classes to be benefited by the surplus, and Mr Gladstone benefits them all. He deals first with the sugar duties. And upon this subject it is most satisfactory to us that he expressly confirms with the full weight of his authority the conclusions which have been advocated in this journal. The question at issue between the extreme reformers of the sugar duties and the advocates like ourselves, not of the precise details of the present scale, but of the idea and principle of classification, is very simple. It is this.

What would be the state of things if there were no duty on sugar at all? Our fiscal legislation ought on this subject to approximate as far as possible to what would be the state of things if there were no fiscal legislation upon the matter whatever. A uniform duty, as we have often shown, is the precise opposite of this. It is a bounty on extracting and purifying sugar outside the Custom House. The extractor and purifier (we avoid the word refiner, because it has a technical and limited signification) *inside* the Custom House pays duty on the refuse he casts away as well as on the saccharine essence which he elicits; the extractor *outside* pays on that saccharine essence alone. There is no maintaining that this legislation is an impartial legislation—that it is equivalent, as it should be, to no fiscal legislation at all. It gives a bounty to one manufacturer in which the other manufacturer has no share, and from which, of necessity, he is altogether excluded.

Mr Gladstone, too, justly remarked that those more moderate advocates of a uniform duty who would have what *they* call one duty on "refined" and one duty on "unrefined" sugar, or, again, one duty on "liquid" and another on "ordinary" sugar, have put themselves, in logic and upon principle, entirely out of court. These are but single and particular stages in the extractive process—in the separation of the crystalline saccharine matter from coarser ingredients. Whether the saccharine substance is connected with solid matter and with liquid matter; whether it is in the state the trade call refined, or in what it calls unrefined, is entirely immaterial. The principle is the same. A uniform duty on liquid cane juice—on the coarsest excrement of the sugar-cane, and also upon the nicest and most delicate product of the manufactory, is consistent and intelligible. But an arbitrary change of duties at a single stage, whether of "solid" or "liquid," or of "refined" or "unrefined," is by no means intelligible. It is only a coarse and rudimentary sort of *classification*. These particular stages in the process of extraction differ in no vital circumstance from others; and when the principle of classification is thus admitted, its careful and elaborate graduation—its distinct adaptation to the intended result—is a simple conclusion of plain common sense.

Mr Gladstone proposes to reduce the sugar duties thus:—

	Present duty. Per cwt. s	d	Proposed duty. Per cwt. s	d
Refined sugar	18	4	12	10
Clayed to white clayed	16	0	11	8
Clayed to brown clayed	13	10	10	6
Muscovado	12	8	9	4

And for a new class of inferior sugars, not rising above No. 6 in the "Dutch" scale, 8s 2d. The smallest of these reductions is 3s 4d per cwt, and the largest 5s 6d.

The principle of these charges is likewise the principle of the present classification; and Mr Gladstone only desires to carry out that principle more precisely, and to modify the duties at both ends of the scale where an improper adjustment in two opposite ways misdirected industry and diverted the natural course of commerce. The difference between the two highest classes of sugars used to be 2s 4d, which was too great and grave an advantage to home refiners; it will now be 1s 2d only, the difference between 12s 10d and 11s 8d, so that the home manufacturer will no longer derive an advantage from the excessive and abrupt transition at the higher end of the scale. And on the other hand, by way of compensation, he will be able to import the very coarse sugars at a low duty which now he can only obtain by paying a high and unremunerative one. The foreign manufacturer will gain at the top of the scale; the home manufacturer will gain at the bottom; and in both cases the modification brings the actual sugar duty nearer to its principle and idea,—nearer to what it should be.

Mr Gladstone next proposes to reduce the income tax 1d, making it 6d. This proposal needs no explanation, and will, we think, be generally acceptable. The reduction of the income tax below 6d will be a step requiring much consideration, but most people have expected to see it reduced as low as that. This operation is to date from the 1st of April last, but its entire effect will not be felt during this financial year, because the income tax is of necessity a quarter in arrear, and is generally a little more so.

Mr Gladstone also proposes to reduce the duty on fire insurance, which in our judgment is the most questionable part of the Budget, and, if we judge from the hesitating mode in which it is proposed, it is the part of which the author is least confident, and which he regards with least favour. We have great doubts as to the removal of any part of this tax, considering it as a matter of pure finance, and apart from all political expediencies and historical antecedents. And though we would reserve our final decision, we are not certain that the precise alteration which has now been suggested is the very best which could have been proposed. But these more refined arguments may be afterwards considered; our present duty is to state Mr Gladstone's proposal. He proposes to reduce the duty on the fire insurance of stock-in-trade by one-half, and to leave the duty on the fire insurance of other things as it now stands. The tax on insuring stock-in-trade is to be 1s 6d, instead of 3s, and the tax on all other fire insurance is to remain as at present.

There are some other minor changes, which are best described in the Resolutions which we print elsewhere. The principal is a reduction of the tea licences in rural districts; but the financial effect of them all is entirely unimportant.

The effect of these changes may be easily stated, but it cannot be fully understood unless we bear in mind the distinction between what Mr Gladstone calls *relief* from taxation and the loss to the revenue occasioned by his measures. To take the sugar duties, for example, he reduces the duty and this would occasion a loss say of 1,700,000*l*, if all other circumstances remained the same. This *may* be the relief from taxation if the country chooses,—but the country does not choose it. It takes advantage of the cheapness; it consumes more sugar, and in consequence the loss to the revenue is considerably less than it would otherwise be. The change in what we may call the compulsory taxation is lessened by a voluntary augmentation of consumption, by an important increase of *optional* taxation. Bearing this in mind, the account of the Budget is in its bare figures as follows:—

Relief from Taxation.

	£
Sugar	1,719,000
Income tax	1,233,000
Fire insurance	283,000
Tea licences	15,000
	3,250,000

which is divided thus:—part to be borne this year, part next, and part in some sense not to be borne at all, but to be made up by the stimulating effect of increased cheapness upon the consumption of desirable commodities.

	£	£
Reduction of Income in 1864-5.		
Sugar	1,330,000	
Income tax	800,000	
Fire insurance	192,000	
Tea licences and other small changes	10,000	
		2,332,000
Reduction of Income in 1865-6.		
Sugar	28,000	
Income tax	433,000	
Fire insurance	70,000	
		531,000
To be Made up by Increased Consumption.		
Sugar	361,000	
Fire insurance	21,000	
Tea licences and small changes	5,000	
		387,000
		3,250,000

The effect of these remissions is striking enough, but it is more striking still when we consider what a great relief Mr Gladstone gave last year. The figures are as follows:—

	£
Relief by the Budget of April, 1863	4,601,000
Ditto — — — 1864	3,250,000
Total in the two years	7,851,000

and of all this, except 531,000*l*, we feel the effect *this year*. 531,000*l* is deferred till 1865-6, but the rest we enjoy now. So great a result has hardly ever been obtained by financial dexterity applied to national revenue. It could only be achieved by admirable skill energetically applied to first-rate resources.

Mr Gladstone said quietly in his peroration—"Looking "at the proposals of a particular year, they may be, perhaps, "just like the stones cast by the passing traveller on a heap. "Each separate contribution is small, but the general result "is that a pile arises which is sufficient to commemorate some "renowned action or some famous man." In the great reform of English taxation, several famous men will be entitled to remembrance, but even from a casual survey of

two years, it is clear that Mr Gladstone's actions will be amongst the most remarkable, and his name one of the most famous.

GARIBALDI.

A DISPOSITION towards hero-worship is indicative of certain estimable tendencies, but is not necessarily and of itself a safe, a valuable, or an ennobling quality of mind. It is well to have a great capacity for reverence; but it is well also to be somewhat dainty and thoughtful as to the objects we select for reverence. It is well to be able to idolise the really great both among the living and the dead; but it is not well for our idolising faculty to be hungry or omnivorous. A man who can worship at any shrine is like an ass who can eat at any manger, or a spaniel that will lick any hand. To worship heroes is right and just; but to endow unheroic men with heroic qualities because we have a craving to fall down and do obeisance to some object or other, is a weakness which is in no way worthy. To appreciate and admire, even with some extravagance, what is truly admirable, strengthens and elevates the soul; but the influence of the habit must depend upon the object we select for admiration. To adore a demi-god is ennobling; to adore a fetish is degrading. Let us do homage to heroes without stint and without scruple; but let us be both discriminating in our homage, and nice as to our idols. Let us worship them by all means, if they are true and noble; but let us worship them for the qualities which they have, and not fall into the error of endowing them with qualities which they have not.

A great and true-hearted patriot, and one who has many worshippers, has just landed on our shores,—a man worthy of all honour and of much love,—a man to be greeted with the warmest welcome;—but a man, at the same time, whose character and career especially call upon us for the exercise of that *discriminating* appreciation of which we have just spoken. Garibaldi's character is singularly simple and easy to decipher. He is not a statesman; he is not a wise man: in political sagacity, in range of mind, in intellectual powers, he is indisputably below par. His prejudices are very strong, his capacity of appreciating other men and other views is singularly narrow, his insight into character defective in the extreme, and his want of judgment almost unmatched among great military and revolutionary leaders. His extraordinary strength lies in the enthusiasm which pervades his own spirit, and which, just because it so pervades him, he is able to communicate to and sustain in others. His sole greatness—and it is a most real and rare sort—lies in the childlike purity of his nature, in his unegotistic generosity, in his unswerving singleness of purpose. He has faith to remove mountains, and he lives and acts among a people where faith has more power than over our cold Northern temperaments. But unfortunately his faith is promiscuous and unsifting. He has faith in special providences, in wild schemes, in weak men and in bad men. He is easily impressed, easily bamboozled, easily misled. He is, in fact, an intensely amiable, affectionate, believing, unsuspecting *child*. He never could be brought to trust Cavour, or to mistrust Victor Emanuel.

Wherever moral qualities alone were needed, Garibaldi has proved equal to the occasion, and has shone brightly. Usually, where intellect and penetration also were required, he has been tried and found wanting. His career, as a whole, has been a very noble one: more pure in the earlier—more glorious, but also more questionable, in the later portion. As a soldier of fortune in the service of one of the South American Republics, the integrity and simplicity of his conduct and habits left a deep impression on all who came in contact with him. In 1848 and 1849, he acted the part of a true hero and patriot in his own country, both at Rome and in the North, and first displayed his singular aptitude for irregular warfare. After the failure of that first attempt for the liberation of Italy, he retired into private life, steadily refused to participate in any of the abortive and foolish insurrectionary schemes got up by Mazzini, and followed his original profession as a sailor, commanding, we believe, a vessel of very humble description trading between Genoa and some English ports. The war of 1859 brought him out once more as a warrior. In aid of the Piedmontese forces among the Italian lakes, he gave proof of the most splendid qualities as a guerilla chief, and became at once, and has ever since remained, the idol of his countrymen. He contracted at this period a deep and irrational admiration, a sort of passionate loyalty, for the King, in whom he fancied he had found a congenial spirit, but who, in truth, resembles him in his love for his native land, his courage, his recklessness, and his want of good sense,—but, alas! in none of his higher and purer characteristics. In common with all his countrymen, he was bitterly disgusted and disappointed with the peace of Villafranca, and resolved that that should not be the last act of the drama. After a while, watching his opportunity, and, we do not doubt, in secret understanding with Victor Emanuel, and probably with Cavour also, he planned the great adventure of his life,—the expedition to Sicily,—an adventure which can only be judged of by the result. He set out with only a thousand followers, to overthrow a monarch who commanded a considerable army, and to conquer and annex a country containing nearly ten millions of inhabitants, many of whom were believed to be loyal to their Sovereign, and most of whom were known to be cowardly, unenergetic, and unreliable. The expedition was a purely filibustering one; an open violation of all public law; the audacious invasion of a band of free lances or Condottieri. Had it failed,—as at one time seemed almost certain, as in any other hands and against any other monarch it must have done,—Garibaldi would have been hanged as a pirate, despised as an insane fanatic, and condemned, even by those who regretted and had loved him, as something more than a fool. As it was he succeeded—succeeded in spite of the cowardice and incapacity of the people he came to liberate, succeeded partly by his own spirit and enthusiasm and that of his small band, succeeded mainly because Francis II. had no capacity and no hearty adherents, and because his soldiers had no motive for resistance. Garibaldi's success was in a fashion *miraculous;* that is, he had no right whatever to calculate on success. He succeeded, *first*, because he met with no opposition worth calling such, and, *secondly*, because at the critical moment when the King showed fight at Gaeta, England and France lent their moral sanction to the wild enterprise, and the King of Sardinia threw off the mask when the prize appeared so nearly within his reach, and sent Cialdini with a regular army to complete and clench the conquest. Nevertheless, it is impossible to deny that Garibaldi's enterprise was of a character which no political morality could have sanctioned, and no political sagacity could have ventured to advise. It was a desperate attempt, but it succeeded, and deservedly enough, therefore, its originator and conductor became invested at once with a halo of popular, heroic, and almost fabulous renown. The achievement—being achieved—was a magnificent one, made Italy one great Kingdom, and gave Victor Emanuel a vast accession to his dominions. Since that time, Garibaldi has done nothing great or wise, and has done, and been on the point of doing, more than one thing strangely culpable and foolish. As a member of Parliament, he was intemperate and unwise; he was deep in an intrigue with foreign insurgents to bring about a European war; and he so far forgot his duty and his fame as to inaugurate a deliberate rebellion and a most silly and unwarrantable civil war—in the course of which he received the wound which nearly sacrificed his life. In fact, he had lost his head; the wonderful success of the Sicilian expedition had demoralised him, as it might have done a wiser and soberer brain, and made him fancy not only that he could do almost anything, but that his doctrines and opinions ought to dominate all others, and determine the policy of his Government. In this way, as has happened to so many patriots before him, he narrowly escaped the sin and the shame of undoing all the good that he had done to his country; for assuredly, if the civil war which he began had spread and established itself, Austria would have taken the opportunity for an easy and crushing revenge, and perhaps would have recovered her old position, and France would probably have looked on while the dream of one United and Independent Italy, which she had never favoured, was shattered in the dust. Garibaldi has even more reason to thank God for his defeat and capture at Aspromonte than for his almost incredibly easy conquest of Sicily and Naples.

Therefore, as we said at the outset, let us welcome him with cordiality and affection as a patriot and hero, true, brave, and honest, but not wise nor without blame. If he has doubled the dominions of his Sovereign, if he has dethroned about the worst and meanest monarch of our days, if he has almost realised the old intoxicating conception of Italy one and indivisible, and if, in doing all this, he has done nothing to make his friends love him one whit the less, or to leave the faintest

stain on his integrity,—there is no need for us to forget that he has committed the two most flagrant violations of political morality known in the public code,—he has piratically invaded the territory of a foreign Sovereign, and he has levied war against his own; and that his life has twice been justly forfeited to offended law. He is not a William Tell; he is not a George Washington; he is not even a Kossuth or a Cavour;—he is simply a brave, impulsive, pure, single-minded soldier, through whose instrumentality, and by the means of whose felicitous rashness, Providence has seen fit to bring about one of the most astonishing, and we trust one of the most beneficial, revolutions of modern days.

MR WHITBREAD'S PROPOSAL TO ABOLISH TICKETS-OF-LEAVE.

There is in the country, and we fear even in the House of Commons, what we must call a *superstitious* notion about tickets-of-leave. There is no doubt that ticket-of-leave men have not generally proved themselves a very estimable part of the community, and consequently there is a cry, which we see Mr Whitbread is preparing himself to lead, to abolish tickets-of-leave. He will move, in the Committee on the Penal Servitude Bill,—which is, we believe, to be taken on Monday next,—to make all the remissions of *future* sentences on convicts *unconditional;* in other words, if a convict, by good conduct in prison, should gain the permitted remission of the last portion of his sentence, Mr Whitbread would have him discharged absolutely, and without any conditions as to the conduct he is to pursue during the remainder of his nominal sentence. The effect of this step may be, of course, to get rid of much of the terror attaching to ticket-of-leave men,—just in the way in which we might get rid of the terror attaching to muzzled dogs by rendering it illegal to muzzle dogs at all. There will be no more cases of desperate assaults committed by ticket-of-leave men, because there will be no ticket-of-leave men, but the assaults which were before committed by men in spite of great moral obstructions will now be committed by the same men, and by more of them, without any such moral obstructions; and all that the public will gain will be that these (more numerous) ruffianisms will be attributed in future wholly to discharged criminals who are under no sort of special restraint, instead of being in part committed by men who are running more than the ordinary risks of discovery when they indulge in crime. Mr Whitbread probably knows, and the public probably know, that tickets-of-leave do not give leave to commit crime, but either are, or ought to be, special fetters on the commission of crime. So that what Mr Whitbread appears to wish is this: that a convict sentenced to eight years' penal servitude, and who, by good conduct in prison, has diminished his term to six years, should for the unexpired two years be placed in the best possible position for entering on a new career of crime, instead of being still under so much modified restraint and surveillance as may render the motive for honest industry greater to the discharged convict, and may guard the public against his return to crime. Mr Whitbread's amendment comes simply to an exhortation to dispense entirely with one large class of guarantees which we have hitherto thought fit to take against the members of the criminal class who have been detected and punished. To recur to our former illustration, it says, 'Your muzzled dogs have been found dangerous, therefore take off all the muzzles, and then the public will have only one fear instead of two; they will still have reason to fear the unmuzzled dogs, but the number of terrible classes will be halved, though the number of terrible individuals will have been increased.' We confess the expedient seems to us to savour a little of imbecility,—the more that it strikes at the very root of the principle which the Penal Servitude Bill is, we suppose, meant to embody. We can scarcely believe a rumour that the Government looks upon this amendment of Mr Whitbread's with some little favour. If it be so, we can only recommend them to withdraw the Bill they have introduced, and substitute one of a quite opposite principle.

For, first, it is of the very essence of the Bill now passing through the House to lengthen the sentences passed upon convicts, in order to give a sufficient time for the operation of the measures by which it is hoped they may be reclaimed from the class of professional criminals, and fitted to become once more members of an honest industrial society. The Chief Justice and Mr Adderley, whose views are in direct opposition to the principle of the present Bill, wish to see the principle of reformatory punishment entirely given up, and to have sharp deterrent sentences, as short as may be consistently with the scale of crime,—necessarily much shorter than is now proposed, in order that they be much heavier and less tolerable while they last,—substituted for these efforts to act upon the prisoner's character by any other means than sheer pain and hardship. That is an intelligible view, though, we believe, a very unwise one. But to that view the principles of the present Penal Servitude Bill is absolutely opposed. The sentences are to be lengthened *in order* to have the means of remitting a portion at the close to well-behaved convicts, and so to be able to bring the principle of hope and of self-help to bear on the criminal. *That* is utterly inconsistent with the purely deterrent idea. Again, the convicts are to be better "classified," and the public works-prisons subdivided. *That*, again, is quite inconsistent with the purely deterrent principle, the purpose of this better classification and more thorough subdivision being, *not* of course to heighten the penalty to all, but to open room for the amelioration of the condition of the better disposed amongst them. Lastly, the "mark system" is to be introduced,—of which the very principle is emulation and (relatively speaking) *reward*,—a system absolutely absurd if the object is to make the sentence as hateful as possible, while it lasts. The Bill, therefore, as it at present stands, is *based* on the idea of engrafting a sort of education for freedom on severe preliminary punishment,—very in severe the outset, but graduated according to the disposition of the criminal as it proceeds. And yet the most important step of all,—that which provides for the inspection of the conditionally released criminal after his discharge from prison, during the remainder of his sentence,—*i. e.* while he still remains within the grasp of the law, though he may have, during good behaviour, a permissive freedom,—would by Mr Whitbread's amendment be cut off, and the criminal committed to the influences of his old companions, without any sort of restraint, at the very moment when his choice of life for the future would be most critical. There might be logic in this, if the idea from the beginning had been to make prison an intolerable torture, and rely exclusively on that torture to ensure that no sane man would risk a return to it. But the idea is quite otherwise, namely, to *shade off* the penal element in the sentence towards the period of discharge, so that the prisoner would leave the prison with much less disagreeable associations than he had had at first, and then and there would be plunged into a vortex of temptation inciting to fresh crime. To abandon needlessly any guarantee for good conduct at such a moment, and after such a discipline, would be not only silly but illogical.

Moreover, the present Bill appears to be anxious about *identifying* the discharged convicts, if they fell again into a course of crime; as it provides for their being seen by the metropolitan police, and their photographs being taken and sent to the various police districts throughout the country. It further requires them to report themselves to the police office of the district to which they first betake themselves within seven days of their liberation,—though (with wonderful ineptitude) it does not require them to report their departure from that district (which may take place next day) or to report themselves ever again after that first arbitrary visit to an arbitrarily chosen police office. Still, if this part of the measure means anything, it means to *increase* the facilities for discovering and identifying the prisoner who, after a remission of his sentence, relapses into crime. And yet Mr Whitbread wants to engraft on these somewhat desultory measures to identify him, one which would, in fact, wipe away all right to take precautions for following his career. If his dismissal is to be unconditional, all further surveillance is mere unauthorised *espionage* by the police, which would be as little legal in the case of a discharged convict with a remitted sentence as in the case of a gentleman who had committed no crime at all. What we really require is a system, not of *espionage*, but of periodical regulation of the ticket-of-leave men, requiring them to satisfy the inspectors of police that they are living an honest and industrious life, from month to month — we want an *acknowledged* relation between them and the police, which would enable the police to serve them, by making known their case, and the character with which they left prison in the first instance, and the mode in which they have sustained it since. This would really give the improved

convict a fair chance, and would secure the immediate apprehension of the degenerating convict.

The only objection to this is the prejudice of Sir George Grey and the Government against *surveillance* after discharge,—the only prejudice which could possibly incline them to accept Mr Whitbread's amendment, destructive as it is of the very principle of their Bill. And yet all the authority, both in Ireland and England, goes to show that this *surveillance*, if frankly admitted and put on the proper footing, does far more to gain work for the discharged convict than he could otherwise do for himself. Alone and unassisted, he must begin his efforts for work by a *lie*, by denying his imprisonment, which is clearly a bad beginning. With the recommendation of the police inspectors and the character he brings with him, he can get work given to him without any concealment of his true antecedents, and which, therefore, puts him in so much better a situation for earning a new character. Mr Baker, of Hardwicke Court, has for several years placed young men discharged from his reformatory under the supervision of the police with the best results. Mr Villiers told the House of Commons that in ninety Unions police officers are employed as relieving officers to vagrants, and he recommended the general adoption of this practice. General Cartwright, the inspector of constabulary for the Eastern counties, thinks this relation between the police and the ticket-of-leave men would be most beneficial both to the ticket-of-leave men and the public, and instead of dreading that the relation would prevent the chance of work for the ticket-of-leave man, thinks that it would promote his chance of work. The truth is, that from whatever point of view we look at it,—the safety of the public,—the welfare of the discharged criminal,—or his determent from fresh crime,—from all points of view, thorough surveillance for some period after his release from prison, is the *key* to a sound system. If the Government are prepared to abandon this, they had better withdraw their Penal Servitude Bill altogether, and get the Lord Chief Justice to prepare another on a quite different principle, which Mr Adderley would, doubtless, be delighted to introduce.

RESOLUTIONS TO BE MOVED BY THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

1. That, towards raising the supply granted to Her Majesty, on and after the undermentioned dates, in lieu of the duties of Customs now charged on the articles undermentioned, the following duties of Customs shall be charged thereon, on importation into Great Britain or Ireland (that is to say):—

On and after the 5th day of May, 1864.

	s	d
Sugar, viz., candy, brown or white, refined sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, the cwt	12	10

On and after the 16th day of April, 1864.

Sugar, viz., white clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to white clayed, not being refined, or equal in quality to refined, the cwt	11	8
Yellow muscovado and brown clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to yellow muscovado, or brown clayed, and not equal to white clayed, the cwt	10	6
Brown muscovado sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, and not equal to yellow muscovado, or brown clayed, the cwt	9	4
Any other sugar not equal in quality to brown muscovado, the cwt	8	2
Cane juice, the cwt	6	7
Molasses, the cwt	3	6
Almonds, paste of, the lb	0	1
Cherries, dried, the lb	0	1
Comfits, dry, the lb	0	1
Confectionary, the lb	0	1
Ginger, preserved, the lb	0	1
Marmalade, the lb	0	1
Plums preserved in sugar, the lb	0	1
Succades, including all fruits and vegetables preserved in sugar, not otherwise enumerated, the lb	0	1

(This was proposed on Thursday, April 7, and progress reported thereon.)

Drawbacks on Sugar.

2. That, on and after the undermentioned dates, in lieu of the drawbacks now allowed thereon, the following drawbacks shall be paid and allowed on the undermentioned descriptions of refined sugar, on the exportation thereof to foreign parts, or on removal to the Isle of Man for consumption there, or on deposit in any approved warehouse, upon such terms and subject to such regulations as the Commissioners of Customs may direct, for delivery from such warehouse as ships' stores only, or for the purpose of sweetening British spirits in bond (that is to say):—

On and after the 5th day of May, 1864.

	s	d
Upon refined sugar in loaf, complete and whole, or lumps duly refined, having been perfectly clarified, and thoroughly dried in the stove, and being of an uniform whiteness throughout; and upon such sugar pounded, crushed, or broken in a warehouse approved by the Commissioners of Customs, such sugar having been there first inspected by the officers of Customs in lumps or loaves as if for immediate shipment, and then packed for exportation in the presence of such officers, and at the expense of the exporter; and upon candy, for every cwt.	12	4

And on the 21st day of April, 1864.

Upon refined sugar unstoved, pounded, crushed, or broken, and not in any way inferior to the export standard sample No. 1 approved by the Lords of the Treasury, and which shall not contain more than 5 per cent. moisture over and above what the same would contain if thoroughly dried in the stove, for every cwt	11	9
Upon sugar refined by the centrifugal, or by the other process, and not in any way inferior to the export standard No. 3 approved by the Lords of the Treasury, for every cwt	12	4
Upon bastard, or refined sugar, unstoved, broken in pieces, or being ground, powered or crushed, not in any way inferior to the export standard sample No. 2 approved by the Lords of the Treasury, for every cwt	10	10
Upon bastard, or refined sugar being inferior in quality to the said export standard sample No. 2, for every cwt	8	2

Continuing the Duty on Tea.

3. That, towards the raising the supply granted to Her Majesty, the duties of Customs now charged on tea shall continue to be levied and charged on and after the 1st day of August, 1864, until the 1st day of August, 1865, on importation into Great Britain or Ireland.

Altering the Duty on Corn.

4. That, in lieu of the duties of Customs now charged on the undermentioned articles, on their importation into Great Britain or Ireland, the following duties of Customs shall be charged (that is to say):—Wheat, barley, oats, rye, pease, beans, maize or Indian corn, buck wheat, bear or bigg, the cwt, 3d.

Imposing a Duty of Customs on Lentils, Millet Seed, and Dari.

5. That the following duties of Customs shall be charged on the undermentioned articles, on importation into Great Britain or Ireland (that is to say):—Lentils, millet seed, dari, 3d the cwt. And that the duties be paid on first importation; and such goods shall not be warehoused either for home consumption or exportation,

INLAND REVENUE.

Income Tax.

6. That, towards raising the supply granted to Her Majesty, there shall be charged, collected, and paid for one year, commencing on the 6th day of April, 1864, for and in respect of all property, profits, and gains mentioned or described as chargeable in the Act passed in the 16th and 17th years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 34, for granting to Her Majesty duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices, the following rates and duties (that is to say):—

For every twenty shillings of the annual value or amount of all such property, profits, and gains (except those chargeable under Schedule (B) of the said Act), the rate or duty of sixpence.

And for and in respect of the occupation of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and heritages chargeable under Schedule (B) of the said Act, for every twenty shillings of the annual value thereof.

In England, the rate or duty of threepence.

And in Scotland and Ireland respectively, the rate or duty of twopence farthing.

Subject to the provisions contained in section 3 of the Act 26 Vict. chapter 22, for the exemption of persons whose whole life income from every source is under 100*l* a year, and relief of those whose income is under 200*l* a year.

Fire Insurance Duty.

7. That, in lieu of the yearly per-centage duty now chargeable for or in respect of any insurance from loss or damage by fire only, which shall be made or renewed on or after the 1st day of July, 1864, of or upon any goods, wares, or merchandise, being stock in trade, or of or upon any machinery, implements, or utensils used for the purpose of any manufacture, there shall be charged and paid yearly a duty at and after the rate of one shilling and sixpence per annum for every 100*l* insured; and that no return or allowance of duty, except at and after the last-mentioned rate, shall be made in respect of time unexpired, or otherwise, on any such insurance as aforesaid which shall have been made or renewed before the day or time aforesaid.

Excise Duty on Licences to sell Tea, &c.

8. That, towards raising the supply granted to Her Majesty, there shall be charged and paid on the licences hereinafter mentioned, the following duty of excise in lieu of the duty now payable thereon (that is to say):—

For and upon any licence to be taken out yearly by any person to trade in or sell coffee, tea, cocoa nuts, chocolate, or pepper, in any house rated to the relief of the poor, at a sum less than ten pounds per annum, and not being within the limits of a municipal or Parliamentary borough, the duty of two shillings and sixpence.

Stamp Duties on Letters of Attorney and Proxies.

9. That, towards raising the supply granted by Her Majesty, there shall be charged and paid for and upon the several matters and things hereinafter mentioned, the following stamp duties, in lieu of the stamp duties now chargeable thereon respectively (that is to say):—

	s	d
For and upon any letter or power of attorney, commission, factory mandate, or other instrument in the nature thereof		
For the receipt of dividends or interest of any of the Government or Parliamentary stocks or funds, or of the stocks, funds, or shares of or in any joint stock company, or other company or society whose stocks or funds are divided into shares and transferable,		
If the same shall be for the receipt of one payment only	1	
And if the same shall be for a continuous receipt, or for the receipt of more than one payment	5	0
For the receipt of any sum of money, or any cheque, note, or draft for any sum of money not exceeding 20*l* (except in the cases aforesaid), or any periodical payment (other than as aforesaid) not exceeding the annual sum of 10*l*	5	0

For the sole purpose of appointing or nominating a proxy to vote at any one meeting of the proprietors or shareholders of any joint stock or other company, or of the members of any society or institution, or of the contributors to the funds thereof 0 1

Stamp Duties on Appointments to Ecclesiastical Benefices, &c.

10. That towards raising the supply granted to Her Majesty, there shall be charged and paid for and upon the several matters and things hereinafter mentioned the following stamp duties, in lieu of the stamp duties now chargeable thereon respectively (that is to say):—

	Duty. £	s
For and upon any donation or presentation, by whomsoever made, of or to any ecclesiastical benefice, dignity, or promotion;		
Also, for and upon any collation by any archbishop or bishop, or by any other ordinary or competent authority, to any ecclesiastical benefice, dignity, or promotion:		
Also, for and upon any institution granted by any archbishop, bishop, chancellor, or other ordinary, or by any ecclesiastical court, to any ecclesiastical benefice, dignity, or promotion, proceeding upon the petition of the patron to be himself admitted and instituted, and not upon a presentation:		
Also, for and upon any nomination by Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, or by any other patron, to any perpetual curacy:		
Also, for and upon any licence to hold a perpetual curacy not proceeding upon a nomination:		
Where the net yearly value of any such benefice, dignity, promotion, or perpetual curacy shall not amount to 50*l*	Nil.	
Where the same shall amount to 50*l* and not amount to 100*l*	1	0
— 100*l* — 150*l*	2	0
— 150*l* — 200*l*	3	0
— 200*l* — 250*l*	4	3
— 250*l* — 300*l*	5	0
And where such value shall amount to 300*l* or upwards	7	0
And also, for every 100*l* thereof over and above the first 200*l*, a further duty of	5	0

Hawkers and Pedlars.

11. That, for and upon any licence to be taken out by a hawker or pedlar to travel and trade with more than one horse or other beasts bearing or drawing burthen, there shall be charged and paid for every such horse or beast over and above one, the sum of four pounds in addition to the duty now chargeable on a licence to a hawker and pedlar to travel and trade with one such horse only.

Stamp Duties on Settlements.

12. That, towards raising the supply granted to Her Majesty, the *ad valorem* stamp duties granted and made payable under the head of "settlement" in the schedule to the Act passed in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter ninety-seven, shall be deemed to extend to and shall be chargeable upon or in respect of any definite and certain principal sum or sums of money of any denomination or currency, whether British, Foreign or Colonial, and any definite and certain share or shares in the stocks or funds of any foreign or colonial Government, state, corpotation, or company whatsoever, as well as upon or in respect of the shares, stocks, and funds in the said schedule mentioned.

And that where any principal sum of money secured or contracted for by, or which may become due or payable upon, any bond, debenture, policy of insurance, covenant or contract, shall be settled or agreed to be settled, or such bond, debenture, policy, covenant or contract shall be settled or assigned or transferred by way of settlement, or shall be agreed so to be, then and in any of such cases the same shall be deemed to be a settlement of such principal sum of money, and shall be chargeable with the said ad valorem stamp duties on the amount thereof accordingly.

And that where the subject of any settlement chargeable with the said duties shall be any share or shares in any such stocks or funds as aforesaid, or any sum or sums of money secured by any foreign or colonial bond, debenture, or other security, bearing a marketable value in the English market, then the value of such share or shares, and of such bond, debenture, or other security respectively, shall be ascertained and determined by the average selling price thereof on the day or on either of the ten days preceding the day of the date of the deed or instrument of settlement; or if no sale shall have taken place within such ten days, then according to the average selling price thereof on the day of the last preceding sale, and the said ad valorem duties shall be chargeable on such settlement in respect of the value so ascertained and determined; and the value of any sum or sums of money expressed in coin of a foreign or colonial denomination or currency, shall be determined by the current rate of exchange on the day of the date of the deed or instrument of settlement, and the said ad valorem duties shall be chargeable in respect of the value so determined as last aforesaid.

Excise Duties on Occasional Licences to Refreshment Housekeepers, Wine Retailers, Beer Retailers, and Tobacco Dealers.

13. That, towards raising the supply granted to Her Majesty, there shall be charged and paid the following duties of Excise for and upon the occasional licences hereinafter mentioned (that is to say):—

	s	d
For and upon every occasional licence to the keeper of a refreshment house, for every day for which such licence shall be granted	nil	
For and upon every occasional licence to retail foreign wine to be consumed at the place where sold, for each and every day for which the same shall be granted	1	0
For and upon every occasional licence to retail beer to be consumed at the place where sold, for each and every day for which the same shall be granted	1	0
For and upon every occasional license to deal in or sell tobacco or snuff, for each and every day for which the same shall be granted	0	4

Inland Revenue Laws Amendment.

14. That it is expedient to amend the laws relating to the Inland Revenue.

Foreign Correspondence

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains the announcement which has been anxiously expected for more than ten days, that the Archduke Maximilian is at last about to accept the Mexican crown, and to take his departure. The ceremony of acceptance is to come off on Saturday, the 9th, and he is to sail on Sunday for his new dominions. It is to be presumed, therefore, that early in the next week the Mexican loan will be issued.

The French Government, I have reason to believe, strongly hopes that the English bondholders will not reject the propositions for a settlement of their claims on Mexico which will be made to them by the contractors for the loan. These propositions, I have before told you, have been drawn up by that Government, in conjunction with the Archduke and his advisers; and it really thinks them as liberal as the State of Mexico, and as due regard for the financial difficulties which will beset the new Emperor at the beginning of his reign, allow to be made. This being so, it seems that it would be politic on the part of the bondholders not to raise objections to them; for in that case they would have a claim hereafter for any service the French Government can render them; whereas by opposition they will incur its ill will; and they must remember that for several years to come its voice will be potential in Mexican finances. In the financial circles of this city, the opinion is general that the conditions offered to the bondholders, so far as they are known, are all that, under the circumstances, could reasonably be expected. One of the principal financial journals, *La Semaine Financière*, in an article which has the appearance of being "inspired," establishes this point by argument and calculations; and it at the same time repeats a warning which has already been given on authority to the bondholders—that if they are refractory the French Government will throw them over and take the loan altogether out of English hands. I translate the conclusion of this article:—"Our readers may judge by these figures of the alternative which is proposed to the English holders of Mexican bonds. If they accept the propositions made to them, they will have in hand a security which will float between 45 and 50. If they refuse them—if they abandon to France all the advantages of the new loan—if they rigorously insist on demanding the complete and absolute execution of a literal right, which is hardly becoming towards a country which has been in flagrant bankruptcy for ten years,—they will retain their mortgage of 25 per cent. on the Customs; but that will be all. For our part, in submitting these observations to the English bondholders, we do not speak of strict right, but we speak to them the language of *expediency*. Either we are greatly mistaken, or the bondholders will have the good sense to understand us."

The Bourse has again been inactive and depressed. Even the news of the acceptance of the Mexican Crown by the Austrian Archduke only produced a very slight and transitory effect. It is not only the uneasiness occasioned by the Danish affair which paralyses operations, but the fact that the scarcity of coin is very great, and appears likely to increase rather than diminish. The Bank of France has, however, not yet been under the necessity of raising its rate of discount. Subjoined are the quotations—those of the Orleans and Western railways are ex dividend:—

	Thursday, March 31. f	c	Thursday, April 7. f	c
Four-and-a-Half	93	40	93	30
Fours	86	20	86	20
Threes	65	85	66	10
Ditto, Loan of 1864	66	75	66	35
Thirty year bonds	437	50	438	75
Bank of France	3297	50	3295	0
Credit Foncier	1272	50	1280	0
Ditto, new	1230	0	1245	0
Credit Mobilier	1052	50	1047	50
Comptoir d'Escompte	852	50	860	0
Italian Loan	67	75	67	70
Northern Railway	976	25	970	0
Orleans	997	50	890	0
Ditto, new	837	50	802	50
Eastern	480	0	480	0
Mediterranean	950	0	936	25
Southern	657	50	650	0
Western	525	0	450	0
Austrian	410	0	420	0
South Austrian Lombard	548	75	550	0
Messageries Imperiales	795	0	800	0
Credit Foncier Bonds of 1,000*f* at 3 per cent.	890	0	880	0
Do. Coupons, 100*f*, 4 per cent.	95	0	93	75
Do. do. 100*f*, 3 —	88	75	87	50
Do do. 500*f*, 4 —	463	75	465	0
Do. do. 500*f*, 3 —	440	0	440	0
Do do. Communales, 500*f*	388	75	392	50

A Bill has been presented to the Corps Legislatif for withdrawing from circulation the silver pieces of 2f, 1f 50c, and 20c, and replacing them with others of the same size and weight, but of 835 *milliemes* of silver instead of 900 as heretofore, with a tolerance of 2 *milliemes*, more or less. Another Bill proposes to abolish a law of 1810 which prevents the opening of iron-works and other industrial establishments without the express permission of the Government; also to abolish various vexatious regulations in the working of mines,—the latter abolition, however, only to take place from 1874.

The following is the market report:—

FLOUR.—At *Paris*, the demand for delivery is more active than for disposable. Yesterday the quotations for disposable were: choice, 52f the sack of 157 kilogs; first marks, 51f; good, 49f to 50f; other sorts, 47f to 48f 50c. Six months were, for current month, 51f; for May, 51f 50c; June, 52f 50c; July and August, 53f 50c. Type Paris for current month was 31f 50c the 101 kilogs; May and June, 32f 50c; four months of May, 33f.

WHEAT.—The accounts of the growing crops are, generally speaking, satisfactory. At *Paris*, yesterday, business was not animated: choice was 29f 50c to 30f the sack of 120 kilogs; red, 29f to 29f 50c.; first qualities, 29f; other sorts, 27f 50c to 28f. In commercial wheats, Nievre was 27f to 28f 50c; Montereau, same price; Beauce, 28f to 28f 50c—all offered.

COTTON.—The sales at *Havre* in the week ending Friday, were 5,743 bales, the greater part Indian, and the arrivals, 7,677, of which upwards of 2,700 from England, and 3,800 from Bombay. The closing quotations were the same as in the previous week: Low New Orleans, 243f the 50 kilogs; good ordinary Broach, 270f; good ordinary Tinnevelly, 255f; good ordinary Madras, 235f. This week, the market has been tolerably active, and yesterday, Madras disposable was 230f; ditto for delivery, 227f 50c to 230f; China, 215f; Jumel, 315f.

SUGAR.—The market was calm at *Havre*, in the week ending Friday. 476 casks Havana, disposable, 41f for No. 12 in bond; 1,837 ditto for delivery, 39f 50c to 40f for old, 41f for new; 50 tons Java from entrepots, 39f for No. 12 in bond; and 160 tons for delivery, from entrepots, same price. Some damaged Havana was sold by auction. The arrivals exceeded 3,500 casks and 4,000 sacks. The stock on the 1st was 3,550 casks French West India, 27,000 bales Reunion, 31,000 casks Havana, 12,400 sacks Brazil, 27,000 sacks Mauritius. This week, Havana No. 12, 39f; ditto from entrepots, 37f; Pernambuco, No. 12, 37f; and for delivery, 37f 50c. At *Nantes*, last week, 700 casks Reunion gros grain were taken at, it was said, 60f, bonne quartreme. Nothing was done in other sorts, and prices remained nominally unchanged. This week, there have been no sales. At *Bordeaux*, last week, no sales were made, and prices had a downward tendency. By auction, however, some damaged Martinique was sold. No sales this week. At *Marseilles*, last week, the market was calm: 200 casks San Yago, 35f for bonne quatrieme; 1,000 casks Havana by Spanish ships, 36f 50c for No. 12. This week, Havana, by Spanish ship, 36f 50c for No. 12; Cienfuegos, ditto, 35f for bonne quatrieme of Havre.

WOOL.—The sales at *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, were 55 bales La Plata unwashed, 1f 62½c to 2f 2½c the kilog; 16 Chili ditto, 1f 80c to 2f 30c. The arrivals were rather more than 3,000 bales. This week, Chili, unwashed, 170f the 100 kilogs.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The demand for Manchester goods at Bombay, during the month ending March 12, was, owing to the dearness of money and to the unfavourable news from England respecting the Dano-German difficulty, very inactive. A decline of from 5 to 10 per cent. took place in the value of piece goods, and yarns could only be disposed of by submitting to lower prices.

The following returns show the state of the note circulation of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending March 5, 1864, compared with the previous month:—

	Feb. 6, 1864.	March 5, 1864.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Bank of England	20763495	20057054	...	706441
Private Banks	3204757	3105613	...	99144
Joint Stock Banks	2898516	2862762	...	35754
Total in England	26866768	26025429	...	841339
Scotland	4087428	3996743	...	90685
Ireland	5664225	5562559	...	101666
United Kingdom	36618421	35584731	...	1033690

The comparison of the month ending March 7th, 1863, with the month ending March 5th, 1864, shows an increase in the Bank of England circulation of 569,802*l*, an increase in Private Banks of 7,122*l*, and an increase in Joint Stock Banks of 66,778*l*; being a total increase in England of 653,702*l*; while in Scotland there is an increase of 118,125*l*; and in Ireland an increase of 167,954*l*. Thus showing that the month ending 5th March, as compared with the same period last year, presents an increase of 653,702*l* in England, and an increase of 939,781*l* in the United Kingdom. The return of bullion in the Bank of England, for the month ending March 2nd, gives an aggregate amount in both departments of 13,727,385*l*. On a comparison of this with the Return for the month ending February 3rd, there appears to be an increase of 475,343*l*; and a decrease of 717,236*l* as compared with the same period last year. The stock of specie held by the banks in Scotland and Ireland during the month ending 5th March, was 3,386,169*l*; being a decrease of 14,882*l* as compared with the Return of the previous month, and a decrease of 83,003*l* as compared with the corresponding period last year.

The total imports of bullion into the United Kingdom during the week ending April 6, current year, amounted to 88,994*l*, and the exports to 241,506*l*.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the GAZETTE.)

AN ACCOUNT pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 6th day of April, 1864.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	27,586,875	Government Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,634,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	12 936,875
		Silver Bullion	...
	27.586,875		27.586,875

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (Including Dead Weight Annuity)	11,273,054
Rest	3,144,179	Other Securities	22 853 453
Public Deposits, including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts	2,818 880	Notes	6,563,655
Other Deposits	13,348 299	Gold and Silver Coin	679,888
Seven Day and other Bills	525,694		
	41,390,052		41,390,052

Dated the 7th April, 1864. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old form, present the following result:—

Liabilities.	£	Assets.	£
Circulation (including Bank post bills)	21,528,914	Securities	34,223,579
Public Deposits	9,818,880	Coin and Bullion	13,616,763
Private Deposits	13,348 299		
	44,696,093		47,840,272

The balance of Assets above Liabilities being 3,144,179*l*, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week exhibit—

AN INCREASE of Circulation of	£620,270
A DECREASE of Public Deposits of	461 578
AN INCREASE of Other Deposits of	689,313
A DECREASE of Government Securities of	58
AN INCREASE of Other Securities of	654.083
A DECREASE of Bullion of	546,756
A DECREASE of Rest of	740,736
A DECREASE of Reserve of	1,14 ,451

The principal change in the above return is the decline in the reserve, owing to the Government disbursements at the end of the quarter, together with the increased demand for money, as shown by the augmentation in the other securities. Only a small portion of the bullion withdrawn from the Bank appears to have been taken for exportation.

Subjoined is our usual table, affording a comparative view of the Bank returns, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the price of wheat, and the leading exchanges, during a period of four years, corresponding with the present date, as well as ten years back, viz., in 1854:—

At corresponding dates with the present week	1854.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation, including bank post bills	23,588,603	20,811,495	21,822 105	21,279,339	21 528,914
Public deposits	2,683,754	4 902,527	5 625 314	6,714.109	9 818,880
Other deposits	13,819,988	13,201.791	16,33 ,169	14,829 832	13 348,299
Government securities	13,939,132	10,222 938	11.160,755	11,129,445	11,273,056
Other securities	15,720,271	18,816,006	18,724,038	19,720,339	22 853,453
Reserve of notes & coin	5,729 749	7,439,092	10 383,600	8,912,745	7,263.543
Coin and bullion	14,140,599	13 122,432	16,881,940	14,963,835	13,616,763
Bank rate of discount	5 p. c.	5 p. c.	2½ p. c.	4 p. c.	6 p. c.
Price of Consols	87¼	91¼	94¼	92⅞	91¾
Average price of wheat	73s 5d	56s 4d	58s 5d	45s 9d	49s 2d
Exchange on Paris (shrt)	24 92½ 97½	25 20 35	25 22½ 30	25 17½ 25	25 15 25
— Amsterdam ditto	11 13 13½	11 17½ 18½	11 16 16½	11 16 17	11 16 16½
— Hamburg (3 months)	13 4½ 4¾	13 8¼ 8¾	13 8 8¼	13 7½ 8	13 7½ 7¾

In the corresponding week of 1854, news had come to hand of the crossing of the Danube by the Russians. Money was rather easy in London.

In 1861, the Bank rate had been again reduced from 6 to 5 per cent. The suspension of the Preston Old Bank and of the Farringdon and Wantage Bank had been announced. The new Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill had been passed through the House of Commons. National demonstrations had taken place at Warsaw, and had been forcibly repressed by the soldiery.

In 1862, the money market was easy and capital abundant, but the payments on account of foreign loans, and rumours of further issues, had somewhat depressed the funds.

In 1863, the rate of discount was only 3½ per cent. Speculation in foreign stocks continued very active, especially in Greek bonds. The Confederate loan, after falling to a discount, had rallied to 1½ premium.

The amount of the "other" deposits, as compared with the "other" securities, showed, in 1854, a deficiency of 1,900,283*l*; in 1861, a deficiency of 5,614,215*l*; in 1862, a deficiency of 2,387,869*l*; and in 1863, a deficiency of 4,890,507*l*. In 1864, the deficiency is 9,505,154*l*.

DISCOUNT AND MONEY MARKET.—The demand for money this week has again been active, and scarcely any business has been done below the Bank minimum of 6 per cent. To-day, especially, notwithstanding the large repayments of advances consequent on the release of the dividends, there was a steady inquiry, both at the Bank and in the open market, at full rates. Owing to the large shipments of bullion to Brazil and the colonies, and the unceasing demands for new companies, it is not generally anticipated that the money market will for the present become easier. Annexed are the current rates of discount for paper of various dates :—

30 to 60 days	6	per cent.
3 months	6	per cent.
4 months	6¼	per cent.
6 months	6½	per cent.
— Trade ditto	7	per cent.

On the Stock Exchange, money has been in less demand loans on Government securities being obtainable at 4 to 4½ per cent.

The allowance on deposits at the Joint Stock Banks and discount houses is as follows :—

Joint Stock Banks	*4½ per cent.
Discount houses at call	4½ per cent.
Ditto, with seven days' notice	5 per cent.
Ditto fourteen days	5¼ per cent.

* At the London and Westminster, 3½ per cent. only on sums below 500*l*.

About 12,000*l* in bar gold was taken to the Bank yesterday, while 200,000*l* in sovereigns was withdrawn for Brazil. There were no bullion operations to-day. The 244,500*l* Australian gold arrived by the Great Britain has been bought for export, the demand for the Continent having increased.

The biddings for 400,000*l* in bills on India took place on Wednesday, at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were—to Calcutta, 222,400*l*; to Bombay, 160,000*l*, and to Madras, 17,600*l*. The *minimum* price was, as before, 1s 11½d per rupee on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s 11¾d on Bombay. The applications within the limits amounted to 4,260,000*l*. Tenders on Calcutta at 2s will receive about 18 per cent., and above that price in full; on Bombay at 2s 0¾d, above 76 per cent., and on Madras at 2s 0½d in full.

The annexed resolution has been passed by the Committee of the Stock Exchange, and stands for confirmation on Monday. There is no doubt that it is a step in the right direction, but apparently its only effect will be to cause all bargains previous to allotment to be upon honour, as in the case of the Confederate loan, Turkish Consolides, &c., and also all transactions after official hours. In an indirect way, however, it will probably have the satisfactory result of checking speculation among the outside public :—

"The Committee will appoint a settling day for transactions in shares of a new Company if no allegation of fraud or misrepresentation has been submitted to them, and provided sufficient scrip or shares be ready for delivery; but such settlement shall be special and shall not apply to bargains made previously to delivery of allotment letters; no differences arising out of such bargains shall under any circumstances be allowed as claims against a defaulter's estate."

The following are the rates of discount in the chief cities of the Continent, showing a decline at Frankfort :—

	Bank Rate. Per cent.	Open Market. Per cent.
Paris	6	6
Vienna	5	5
Berlin	4½	4
Frankfort	3½	2¾
Amsterdam	5	5
Turin	8	7
Brussels	6	5 6
Hamburg	...	3¾
St Petersburg	5½ 3 months' bills.	
—	6 6	—

ENGLISH FUNDS.—Consols have been rather firmer this week, although no material variation has taken place in prices. The closing quotations this afternoon were 91½ to ⅝ for money and 91⅞ to 92 for the new account on the 5th of May. At the monthly settlement that took place to-day it appeared that the outstanding speculation was chiefly for the fall, and hence the demand for loans for carrying over purchases was moderate. Reduced and New Three per Cents. were rather better at 89⅝ to ¾; while India Five per Cents. left off the same as last week, at 104½ to ¾.

Exchequer bills have slightly improved to 7s to 2s discount. India bonds remain without change at 8s to 3s discount.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—There have been few fluctuations this week except in Mexican bonds, which have been alternately depressed and raised by the conflicting statements respecting the ultimate acceptance of the throne by the Grand Duke Maximilian, and the consequent arrangement of the old debt. To-day, especially, it was announced that the new loan would be forthwith introduced in London, Paris, Frankfort, Brussels, and Amsterdam. Compared with last Friday, there has been a rise in the old bonds of nearly ½ per cent. Greek stock was rather dull in the earlier part of the week, but rallied to-day, during official hours, to 24½ to 24¾, and afterwards went to 25⅜ to 25⅞. Portuguese and Russian bonds were firm, while Turkish showed increased weakness, the Consolidés especially falling to 52¼ to 52½. The Confederate Cotton Loan has improved to 55 to 57. A reduction of about 1½ per cent. has taken place in Venezuelan 6 per Cents., owing to the introduction of a new loan. Spanish Passive is about ½ per cent. lower.

The final price of French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening was 66f 15c, or about an eighth higher than last week.

The proposed meeting of Mexican bondholders has again been postponed to next Monday.

A new Venezuela loan has been announced by the General Credit Company of a nominal capital of 1,500,000*l*, secured on the export duties of the Republic. The stock is to bear 6 per cent. interest, and is issued at 60, or, allowing for accrued dividend, &c., at 55. The scrip commands in the market a small premium.

Subjoined is a list of the highest and lowest prices of Consols every day, and the closing quotations of the principal English and foreign stocks on last Friday and this day :—

CONSOLS.

	Money. Lowest.	Money. Highest.	Account Lowest.	Account Highest.	Exchequer Bills.
Saturday	91¼	91⅜	91⅝	91⅝	...
Monday	91⅛	91⅜	91⅝	91¾	7s 2s d
Tuesday	91¼	91⅜	91½	91⅝	7s 2s d
Wednesday	91⅛	91⅜	91½	91⅝	7s 2s d
Thursday	91⅛	91⅝	91½	91⅝	7s 3s d
Good Friday	91½	91⅝	92	92	7s 2s d

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
3 per cent consols, account	91⅝ ⅞	91⅞ 92
— — money	91⅝ ⅞	91⅞ ⅞
New 3 per cents	89⅝ ¾	89⅝ ¾
3 per cent. reduced	89½ ⅝	89⅝ ¾
Exchequer bills March	...	7s 2s d
— — June	...	7s 2s d
Bank stock	236¾ ¼	238 240
East India stock	218 20	219 220
— 5 per cents	...	104¾ 5¼
Dutch 2½ per cents	64 5	64 65
— 4 per cents	100 1 xd	100 101
Egyptian 7 per cents, 1862	100 1	100 101
Mexican 3 per cents	45½ ¾	46 ½
New Granada 2 per cents	30 1	30 31
Peruvian 4½ per cents, 1862	85 7	86 87
Portuguese 3 per cents, 1853	48¾ 9½	49 ½
— — 1862	48¾ 9½	49 ½
Russian 5 per cents, 1822	90 1	90 91
— — 1862	90½ 1½	90½ 91¼
Sardinian 5 per cents	83 5	83 85
Spanish 3 per cents	53 ½	53 ½
— 3 per cent deferred	46½ ¾	46 ½
— Passive	36¾ 6½	35½ ½
— Certificates	13½ ;	13½ ½
Turkish 6 per cents, 1854	93 4	93 94
— 1858	69¾ 70½	69¾ 70½
— 1862	71½ 2	71½ 72
Turkish 4 pr cent guaranteed	...	...
Venezuela 6 per cents 1862	60½ 1½	28½ 24
Italian 5 per cents	66¾ 7½	66¾ 7½

RAILWAYS AND OTHER SHARES.—The railway market has been rather dull, and several of the leading stocks have fractionally declined, particularly London and North-Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, Great Western, South-Eastern, and Great Eastern. London and South-Western, and Great Northern, on the other hand, are rather better. A fresh rise of between 2 and 3 per cent. has taken place in Metropolitan.

In the colonial and foreign markets there has been little activity, but prices are firmly maintained, and in some of the Indian descriptions a slight rise has occurred. Great Western of Canada shares and Dutch Rhenish are also higher.

Much excitement has prevailed in the market for bank and financial shares, and the transactions of the week have been on an unprecedentedly large scale. In most descriptions a considerable advance has taken place, although it has not been fully maintained to the close. International Financial Association left off at 6⅞ to 7⅛ premium; General Credit, 5⅞ to 6⅛ premium; London Financial, 12¼ to 12¾ prem.; and Egyptian Trading 3¼ to 3½ prem. There has been some demand for Hudson's Bay shares, and the price has risen to 19 to 19½.

Subjoined is our usual list of the closing prices of the principal railway shares on last Friday and this day :—

RAILWAYS.

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Bristol and Exeter	83 5	83 5
Caledonian	118 19	118 9
Great Eastern	46¾ ½	46¾ 7¼
Great Northern	128¾ 29½	129 30
— A Stock	129½ 30½	130½ 1½
Gr at Western	65 ½	64½ 5 xd

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Lancashire and Yorkshire	109¾ 10¼	109½ ⅝
London, Brighton, and S.Coast	103¾ 4½	103 4
London, Chatham, and Dover	43¾ 4½	44 5
London and Blackwall	67 9	67 9
London and North-Western	109¾ 10	109½ ⅝
London and South-Western	97½ 8½	98 9
Metropolitan	116 17	118½ 9½
Midland	128½ ⅝	128½ ⅝
North British	51½ 2½	52 3 xd
North-Eastern—Berwick	101 ½	100¾ 1½
— York	88 ½	88½ ⅝
North Staffordshire	78 9	77½ 8½
Oxford, West Midland	40 2	41 2 xd
South-Eastern	91½ ¾	90½ 1
South Wales	65 7	63 5 xd
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.		
Bombay and Baroda	103 4	102½ 3½ xd
East Indian guar 5 per cent	104½ ⅝	104½ 5
Grand Trunk of Canada	19½ 20½	19½ 20½
Great Indian Peninsular g 5 pc	par ¼ pm	103 4
Great Western of Canada	9¾ 10	10 ½
Madras guar 5 per cent	102 3 xd	102 3 xd
Scinde guar 5 per cent	104	104 5
— Delhi shares guar 5 p c	101½ 2½	102 3
FOREIGN SHARES.		
Bahia and San Francisco	16¾ 17¼	16¾ 17¼
Dutch Rhenish	1¾ 2½ pm	2 ½ pm
Eastern of France	18½ 19½	18½ 19½
Great Luxembourg	10⅞ 11⅛	10⅞ 11⅛
Northern of France	38 9	38 9
Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean	36½ 7½	37 8
Paris and Orleans	39 41	34 6 xd
Sambre and Meuse	8 ½	8⅞ ⅞
S.Austrian & Lomb.-Venetian	21¾ ⅞	21⅞ ⅞
Recife and San Francisco	16½ 17½	17 18
Western & N-Wstrn of France	20 1	19½ 20½ xd

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.—There has been no material change in the rates this week.

BULLION. — Annexed is the weekly circular of Messrs Pixley, Abell, and Langley on the transactions in bullion during the week, and in Indian rupee paper :—

Gold.—An amount of 60,000*l*, in sovereigns, has been withdrawn from the Bank for shipment to the Cape; with this exception, the arrivals have been sufficient to supply the orders for export, which have somewhat increased during the past week. The Parana has brought 7,740*l* from the Brazils; the Australasian, 28,000*l* from New York; the Essex, 93,000*l* from Melbourne; the Great Britain, 244,500*l* from Melbourne. The La Plata has taken 79,760*l* to the West Indies; and the Ceylon £6,500 to Alexandria, and 7,680*l* to India.

Silver.—The La Plata has taken 2,120*l* to the West Indies, and the Ceylon 125,930*l* to India. The market has been rather active during the last day or two, owing to the high rates at which the Council drafts were taken yesterday. We quote the price at 61¾d to 61½d per oz. standard.

Mexican Dollars.—Those brought by tde Atrato have been sold at 63½d per oz., showing a slight reduction in price. Our market is now nearly cleared of this coin, and the price is therefore nominal.

Exchange on India for "60 days' sight" bank drafts remains about the same as this day week, viz., 2s to 2s 0½d Bombay, and 1s 11¾d to 2s Calcutta and Madras. For drafts, however, at short siggt on Bombay there has been an excessive demand, 2s 0¾d has been paid, at which price also the Council drafts were disposed of yesterday.

India Government loan notes are rather weaker, and we quote prices as follows:—5½ per Cents., 112 to 114; 5 per Cents., 103 to 105; and 4 per Cents., 93 to 95.

Quotations for Bullion.—Gold—Bar gold, 77s 9½d per oz std, last price; ditto, fine, 77s 10½d per oz std, last price; ditto, refinable, 77s 11½d per oz std, last price; Spanish doubloons, 77s per oz; South American ditto, 74s to 74s 6d per oz, nominal; United States gold coin, 76s 4d per oz, last price. Silver—Bar silver, 5s 1¾d to 5s 1⅞d per oz std; bar silver, containing 5 grs gold, 5s 2d per oz std, last price; Mexican dollars, 5s 3¼d per oz, last price; Spanish dollars (Carolus), 5s 1d per oz, last price; five-franc pieces, 5s to 5s 0½d per oz.

The outward Brazilian steamer sailing to-morrow will take 205,310*l* in gold, and 17,700*l* in silver.

FAILURES AND MERCANTILE EMBARRASSMENTS.—The suspension has been announced of Mr Thomas Freeman, of Spa road, Bermondsey, timber merchant, with liabilities of about 20,000*l*. An unfavourable liquidation is apprehended.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.—Mr Kirkman Daniel Hodgson M.P., has been re-elected Governor of the Bank of England, and Mr Henry Lancelot Holland, Deputy-governor.

At a general meeting of the Commercial Dock Company on Tuesday, a resolution was passed approving the bill now pending in Parliament to enable an amalgamation of this undertaking with the Grand Surrey Canal and Dock Company.

At the thirtieth annual general meeting of the Agra and United Service Bank, the report stated that the dividends for the past year have been at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum besides a bonus of 4*l* per share, making a total return of 18 per cent. A further sum of 25,000*l* has also been added to the reserve fund, which now stands at 225,000*l*. The business of the undertaking was said to be making marked progress both at home and abroad. It is intended to change the name of the bank to that of "Agra and London Bank."

It is stated that the Egyptian Commercial and Trading Company have received advices from Alexandria by which it would appear that preliminary arrangements have (subject to the approval of the shareholders) been made for the amalgamation of that Company with the Egyptian Navigation Company, with the combined capital of four millions, as it at present stands, and on which the Government (with the sanction of the Sublime Porte) has agreed to guarantee seven per cent. per annum for 90 years, and to accord to the amalgamated company special privileges connected with the navigation of the Red Sea and Nile. The Egyptian Commercial and Trading Company have also nearly completed arrangements for the establishment of the Anglo-Egyptian Navigation Company, with a line of steamers between London, Liverpool, and Alexandria, touching at Havre, Marseilles, &c.

At the first meeting of the Canadian Loan and Investment Company, on Monday, it was resolved to make a distribution by way of interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income tax. The report stated that the whole of the paid-up capital has been profitably employed in Canada, and that the Directors propose to extend their business by raising additional funds on debentures.

The Directors of the British and Californian Banking Company (Limited) have concluded an arrangement with the well-known firm of Faulkner, Bell, and Co., of San Francisco, for the acquisition of their banking and exchange business. Mr James Bell, of that firm, will be a local Director at San Francisco, and Mr Henry D. Harrison, of the same house, will join the London Board.

The report to be presented at the meeting of the Bank of British Columbia, on the 13th inst., shows an available total of 9,179*l*, and recommends a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, which will absorb 3,125*l*. It is also proposed to write off the whole of the preliminary expenses, 2,156*l*, and to carry 2,000*l* to reserve, after which a balance will remain of 1,898*l*.

It is said that the London agency of the King Street Branch of the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank (late Messrs Loyd, Entwistle, and Co.) will be transferred from Messrs Jones Loyd and Co. to Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smiths.

At a meeting of the Company of Copper Miners of England, it was stated that the net profit in the past year was 29,672*l*, of which 15,232*l* was appropriated to meet losses in the three previous years, leaving 14,440*l* for division. A dividend of 5 per cent. was declared on the preference shares. A committee was appointed to confer with the directors in a proposed amalgamation of the ordinary and preference shares.

The International and Financial Society and the Anglo-Austrian Bank have this week issued the prospectus of the Lemberg-Czernowitz Railway Company, an undertaking formed to extend the railway communication already existing between Vienna and Lemberg to Czernowitz, on the Moldavian frontier, whence a further prolongation through Moldavia to Galatz, on the Danube, will be hereafter carried out by an independent company. The line will thus form an important link in an unbroken and direct railway communication between the Baltic, German Ocean, and Black Sea. The capital as settled by a contract with Mr Brassey is 2,450,000*l*, of which 1,200,000*l* in bonds has already been taken, leaving 1,250,000*l* in shares now offered to the public. The Austrian Government guaranteed a minimum return of 150,000*l*, payable in silver, which, after providing 5 per cent. interest for the bonds, and for a annual sinking fund, will leave a clear profit to the shareholders of 7 per cent. The contract also provides for the payment of 6 per cent. during construction.

The prospectus has also appeared of the International Land Credit Company, based upon existing institutions on the Continent which have already been worked with success. The nominal capital is 8,000,000*l*, of which 6,000,000*l* will be first issued in 300,000 20*l* shares. Of these, 250,000 are subscribed for abroad, leaving 50,000 for England. The main function of the undertaking will be the raising of capital in the great money markets of Europe by the issue of bonds and "lettres de gage," to be employed through associated local companies in purchases of land, or loans upon real property, at high rates of interest.

The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company is constituted for the purpose of making and maintaining telegraphic lines of communication, both submarine and on land, in every part of the world. Arrangements have been made by which the business of the Gutta Percha Company and that of Messrs Glass, Elliot, and Co. will merge in the new undertaking, the managing directors being Mr Barclay and

Mr Glass. The large profits realised by the above firms, and the prospect of a considerable extension of the business, are considered to justify the expectation of a considerable return to the shareholders. The board comprises names of the highest respectability. The capital is 1,000,000*l*, of which 750,000*l* will be issued in the first instance.

The Continental Bank Corporation will, on the 14th inst., open a branch at Paris, under the management of M. Gustave Couturier, chief partner of the firm of MM. Gustave Couturier and Co., bankers, Paris.

The Commercial Bank of India and the East (Limited)—capital one million—is intended to take over the business, assets, and reserve fund of the Commercial Bank of India, which was established at Bombay in 1845. The shares of this bank have been at a very considerable premium for a considerable time, and the last dividend was at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

The Oriental Financial Corporation (Limited)—capital 1,000,000*l*, in 20,000 shares of 50*l* each—is intended to promote financial, commercial, and industrial enterprises in India and the East. The Company will act as a financial agent, and do the business of a loan and financial Company, dealing with approved securities in various parts of the world.

The subscription list of the Telegraph Construction and of the International Land Credit Company is now closed.

Bonelli's Telegraph shares have been dealt in at 1¾ to 2 prem.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends last hf-yr.	Names.	Shares.	Paid. £	s	d	Price per share
20000	9*l* per cent	Agra and United Service Limited	100	50	0	0	125½
20000	3*l* per cent.	Alliance of London & Lpool Lim.	100	25	0	0	56¼
10000	...	Ditto New	100	15	0	0	46
100000	...	Anglo-Austrian	20	6	0	0	7⅞
20000	...	Anglo-Italian, Limited	50	5	0	0	6⅞
22500	...	Australasia	40	40	0	0	75
7500	...	Ditto New	40	20	0	0	42½
10000	3½*l* pr cent	Bank of Egypt	25	25	0	0	30
6000	7½*l* pr cent	Bank of London	100	50	0	0	170½
25000	...	Bank of Otago Limited	20	3	0	0	5½
10000	...	Bank of Queensland Limited ...	100	20	0	0	21¾
20000	...	Bank of Victoria, Australia ...	50	25	0	0	43
5000	...	Bank of Wales Limited	100	20	0	0	18½
50000	...	Bank of New Zealand	10	6	0	0	15¾
50000	..	Brazilian and Portuguese Lim ...	20	5	0	0	8¾
15000	...	Brit. & American Exchange Lim.	50	15	0	0	19½
20000	...	British North America	50	50	0	0	49
12500	...	Chartered of British Columbia ...	20	10	0	0	12
32200	...	Chrtd Bk. India, Austra., & Ch.	20	20	0	0	43
7800	...	Ditto New	20	10	0	0	30½
20000	...	Chrtd Mer of India, Lond, & China	25	25	0	0	71
10000	...	Ditto New	25	5	0	0	...
8000	6*l* per cent	City...	100	50	0	0	122½
...	...	Ditto New	...	5	0	0	...
20000	...	Colonial	100	25	0	0	41½
40000	...	Commercial Bank of Canada ...	20.11s	20	11	0	...
200000	6½' pr cent	Consolidated Bank Limited ...	10	4	0	0	11¼
5000	2½*l* pr cent	Continental Limited	100	15	0	0	17½
12000	...	East London Limited	50	5	0	0	8
8000	...	Ditto New	50	5	0	0	8½
10000	...	English and Irish Limited ...	100	15	0	0	17
25000	3*l* per cent	Eng., Scot., & Austral. Chrtd...	20	20	0	0	22
40000	...	English and Swedish Limited ...	50	10	0	0	13¾
40000	...	European Limited...	50	10	0	0	12
10000	...	Hindustan, China, & Japan Lim.	100	25	0	0	36½
10000	...	Ditto New	100	8	0	0	18
12000	2½*l* pr cent	Imperial, Limited...	100	20	0	0	41½
135000	...	Imperial Ottoman...	20	10	0	0	19¾
100000	...	Land Mortgage Bank of India Lim.	20	2	0	0	4½
10000	...	London Bank of Scotland Lim ...	100	13	0	0	18½
10000	5*l* per cent	London and Brazilian Limited ..	100	40	0	0	60½
5000	...	London, B Ayres, & R Plate Lim.	100	40	0	0	54
20000	...	Ditto New, issued at 1½ pm ...	25	2	10	0	6
5000	...	London, Birm., & S. Staffish. Lim	100	22	0	0	20
50000	...	London Chrtd Bank of Austral.	20	20	0	0	26⅞
10000	...	London and Colonial Limited ...	100	15	0	0	15½
30000	9*l* per cent	London and County	50	20	0	0	62
5000	...	London, Hamburg, Cont. Exch. Lim	100	13	0	0	18
60000	10½*l* p cent	London Joint Stock	50	10	0	0	43½
10000	...	London and Northern Limited ...	100	20	0	0	21½
20000	...	London and South African ..	20	20	0	0	28
5000	...	Ditto New	20	20	0	0	27
10000	...	London & South American Lim.	100	7	0	0	9½
5000	...	London and South Western Lim.	100	20	0	0	23½
50000	15*l* pr cent	London and Westminster ..	100	20	0	0	91¼
20000	...	Merchant Bank Limited	100	7	10	0	17½
20000	5s p share	Mercantile and Exchange Limtd	50	10	0	0	16½
10000	2½*l* pr cent	Metropolitan and Provincial Lim	100	20	0	0	30
5000	...	Midland Bank Limited	100	15	0	0	15½
10000	...	National of Liverpool Limited ...	100	10	0	0	18½
10000	...	Ditto New	100	1	0	0	...
10000	...	National Provincial of England	100	42	0	0	...
25000	...	Ditto New	20	12	0	0	...
50000	...	Ditto ditto	20	8	0	0	...
20000	4*l* pc & 16ps	National	50	30	0	0	...
25000	...	New South Wales	20	20	0	0	52
6000	...	New Zealand Bank Corporn. Lim.	100	10	0	0	15
50400	..	Oriental Bank Corporation ..	25	25	0	0	66
20000	...	Provincial of Ireland	100	25	0	0	93
10000	...	Ditto New	10	10	0	0	...
25000	...	Scinde, Punjaub, & Delhi Limited	20	7	10	0	12½
12500	...	Ditto New	20	7	10	0	11¼
16000	...	South Australia	25	25	0	0	42
10000	...	Stand. of Brit. South Africa Lim.	100	17	0	0	30
4450	...	Ditto New	100	25	0	0	38
40000	8*l* per cent	Union of Australia	25	25	0	0	56
10000	..	Ditto New	25	25	0	0	33
10000	...	Union of Ireland Limited ...	100	22	0	0	21
60000	7½*l* pr cent	Union of London	50	13	0	0	50½

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The annexed quotations—4s 6d to the dollar—are taken from Mr E. F. Satterthwaite's circular issued on Wednesday last:—

	Bid.	Asked.
Bonds and Shares having Interest and Dividends payable in America.		
United States 6 per Cent. Coupon Bonds, 1868...	63	63
Ditto 5 per Cent. Coupon Bonds, 1874	58	60
Ditto 6 per Cent. Coupon Bonds, 1881...	63	65
Pennsylvania 5 per Cent. Coupon Bonds	...	...
Ditto Five per Cent. Stock	...	...
Virginia Six per Cent. Bonds	31	33
Atlantic and Great Western (Ohio Section), First Mortgage, 1876 ...	54	55 xd
Cincinnati, Hamilton, & Dayton Seven per Cent. 2nd Mortgage, 1869	...	...
Detroit and Milwaukee, Seven per Cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds, 1875	54	56
Erie, 7 per cent., First Mortgage, 1867	63	65
Ditto, 7 per cent., Second Mortgage, 1879	66	68
Ditto, 7 per cent., Third Mortgage, 1883	60	64
Ditto, 7 per cent., Fourth Mortgage, 1880	63	65 xd
Ditto, 7 per cent., Fifth Mortgage, 1888	65	70
Ditto, 7 per cent., Preferred Stock	60	64
Ditto shares, 100 dollars	68	70
Illinois Central, First Mortgage, 7 per cent. Construction, 1875 ...	67	69
Ditto, 100 dollar shares, 90 dollars paid	18	17 xd
Ditto, ditto, paid up in full	72	75
Ditto, Cancelled Bond Scrip 5 dollars each	3¼	3¾
Joliet and Northern Indiana 8 per cent., 1st Mortgage, 1874, guaranteed by Michigan Central	65	70
Michigan Central, 8 per cent., convertible, 1869, 1s Mortgage ...	65	70
Ditto, sinking fund, 1882, 1st Mortgage	70	75 xd
Ditto shares, 100 dollars	...	...
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 7 per cent. Sinking Fund, 1885	60	64
New York Central, 7 per cent. Bonds, 1864	54	56
Ditto 6 per cent., Sinking Fund, 1883	60	64
Ditto, 7 per cent., Sinking Fund, 1876	68	72
Ditto, 7 per cent., Sinking Fund, convertible to 1869	73	78
Ditto shares, 100 dollars	75	78
Pennsylvania, 6 per cent., 1st Mortgage, 1880	60	64
Bonds having Principal and Interest, payable in London, at fixed rate of Exchange.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic and Great Western (New York Section), 1st Mortgage, 7 p.c. 1880	79	80 xd
Ditto, (Pennsylvania Section), 1st Mortgage, 7 per cent., 1877 ...	76	77 xd xd
Quotations calculated and Bonds redeemed at 4s 6d per dollar; Interest payable at 4s per dollar.		
Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st Mortgage, 7 per cent., 1891	72	73
Quotations calculated at 4s 6d per dollar; Interest payable at 4s per dollar.		
Illinois Central, 1st Mortgage, 6 per cent., Construction	80	80 xd
Quotations on this issue calculated and Principal and Interest payable at 4s 2d per dollar.		
Bonds issued in Sterling, and having both Principal and Interest payable in London in Sterling.	Bid.	Asked.
Virginia Five per Cent.	45	48
Maryland Five per Cent.	69	71
Massachusetts Five per Cent.	...	...
Panama, 1st Mortgage, 1865	100	103
Ditto, 2nd Mortgage, 1872	102	104
Pennsylvania, 6 per Cent., 2nd Mortgage, 1875...	84	86 xd

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Stock or Shares.	Dividend per annum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid. £	s	d	Price per share
			£				
20000	...	AngloMexican Mint.....	10	10	0	0	21
50000	...	Atlantic Royal Mail Steam (Lim.)..	10	10	0	0	...
120000	...	Atlantic Telegraph guaranteed	5	1	0	0	...
20000	12s 6d pr s	Australian Agricultural.....	25	19	0	0	19½
20000	...	Austral. Mort. Land & Finan(Lim)	25	3	0	0	3½
47000	...	Berlin Water Works (Limited).....	10	10	0	0	9
20000	...	Bombay Gas (Limited)	5	5	0	0	5⅞
6000	...	British American Land	50	40	0	0	32½
584780	5*l* per cent	Brit. & I Magnetic Telegraph (Lim)	Stock	100	0	0	86½
12500	...	British Indian Tea (Limited).....	20	5	0	0	...
20000	...	British Iron	20	17	0	0	...
40000	...	Canada Agency Association (Lim)	2½	0	15	0	...
8915	...	Canada Company.....	32½	32	10	0	75
50000	...	Canadian Loan and Invest. (Lim.)	10	2	0	0	2
25000	...	Ceylon Company	20	7	0	0	12
40000	...	Company of African Merchts (Lim)	10	2	0	0	3
20000	...	Consolidated Discount (Limited) ...	50	8	0	0	6
40000	...	Contract Corporation (Limited) ...	100	3	0	0	6½
12000	...	Copper Miners of England, pf 7½ pc	25	25	0	0	34
10000	...	Credit Foncier	50	5	0	0	15½
100229	25*l*	Crystal Palace	Stock	100	0	0	35
160820	...	Ditto Preference	Stock	100	0	0	114½
277000	...	Ditto 6 p c Perpetual Debentures	Stock	100	0	0	113½
10000	...	Discount Corporation (Limited) ...	100	7	10	0	12
50000	...	East India Irrigation and Canal ...	20	8	0	0	6½
100000	...	Egyptn Commercial & Trad. (Lim)	20	2	0	0	4½
879375	7*l* per cent	Electric Telegraph	Stock	100	0	0	90½
70000	2s 6d pr sh	English and Australian Copper...	5	5	0	0	1½
15000	...	Financial Corporation.....	100	3	0	0	4½
125000	10*l* pr cent	Gen. Credit & Finance of Lond (Lim)	20	4	0	0	10½
20000	16s 6d p sh	General Steam Navigation.....	15	14	0	0	2½
5000	...	Hong Kong and China Gas...	10	10	0	0	...
100000	...	Hudson's Bay	20	20	0	0	19½
25000	...	Indian Carrying (Limited).....	2	1	0	0	1½
150000	25*l* pr cent	International Financial Society (Lim)	20	5	0	0	13
12500	...	Intercolonial Royal Ml Stm (Lim.)	10	7	0	0	...
8500	...	Ditto Ditto	5	5	0	0	...
50000	...	Italian Irrigation (Canal Cavour)...	100	10	0	0	...
10000000	...	Do. 6 p c Bds red 1870, issued 90	25	25	0	0	..
80000	...	Joint Stock Discount (Limited) ...	50	5	0	0	7½
20000	...	Land Securities (Limited)	25	3	0	0	4½
20000	...	London African Trading	25	5	0	0	...
12000	...	London District Telegraph (Lim)..	5	5	0	0	1½
20000	15*l* pr cent	London Financial Association (Lim)	50	15	0	0	27½
20000	...	Ditto New, issued at 4 pm.....	50	5	0	0	10½
175000	...	London General Omnibus (Limited)	4	4	0	0	2½
10000	...	London, Italian, and Adriatic Stm.	50	3	0	0	2½
5000	...	London Mercantile Discount (Lim)	50	3	0	0	4
50000	...	Madras Irrigation and Canal.....	20	1	0	0	2½
...	...	Ditto	20	20	0	0	20½
12500	...	Mauritius Land, Credit, & Agency Lm	20	2	0	0	3
20000	...	Mercantile Credit Association (Lim)	50	5	0	0	15½
12000	4*l* per cent	Mediterranean Extension Tel. (Lim)	10	10	0	0	3½
22500	.	Natal Land & Colonisatn Co. (Lim.)	10	5	0	0	5½
80000	10*l* pr cent	National Discount Co. (Limited)...	25	5	0	0	23½
40000	...	Do. new, issued 5 pm, 1½ paid ...	25	1	5	0	5½
20000	...	National Steam Navigation (Lim)..	100	5	0	0	4½
6000	...	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	20	5	0	0	6
6000	...	Ditto New	20	1	0	0	...
20000	...	New Zealand Trust and Loan (Lim)	25	2	0	0	2½

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
3 per Cent. Consols	91⅝ ¾	91⅝ ¾	91⅞ ¾	91¾ ⅝	91⅝ ¾	91⅝ ¾
Do. for account Apr. 8	91⅞	91⅞	91¾ ⅞	91¾ ⅝	91¾ ⅝	92
3 per Cent. Reduced	89⅝ xd	89¾ ⅝ xd	89⅞ ¾ xd	89⅝ ¾ xd	89⅝ ¾ xd	89¾ ½ xd
New 3 per Cent.	89⅝ xd	89¾ xd	89⅝ ¾ xd	89¾ ⅝ xd	89¾ ½ xd	89¾ ⅝ xd
New 3½ per Cent. Jan. 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...
New 2½ per Cent. Jan. 1894	...	...	...	...	...	73⅜
New 5 per Cent. Jan. 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annuities, Jan. 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. April 1885	...	...	...	14⅝	...	14⅝ xd
Do. (Red Sea Tel.) Aug. 1908	...	...	...	...	20⅝ ½	20½
Exchequer Bills, 1,000*l* 2½ & 3pc	...	...	...	2s d	7s 3s d	7s d
Ditto 500*l* —	...	...	7s 2s d	...	7s 3s d	7s 2s d
Ditto 100*l* & 200*l* —	...	7s 2s d	7s 2s d	7s d	7s 3s d	7s 2s d
Bank Stock, 4½ pr ct last hf-yr	238 xd	238 xd	236½ xd	...	...	...
Do. for account Apr. 8	...	...	...	240 xd	238½ xd	238 xd
Indian Government Securities.						
India Stock, 10½ p c April 1874	...	...	218 20	218	218 20	220 19
Do. for account Apr. 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 per Cent. July 1870	104⅝ ½	104⅞ ⅝	104⅞ ⅝	105 4⅞	105	105 ½
Do. do. for account Apr. 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do 4 per Cent. Oct. 1888	...	...	99	...	...	99⅝ ½
Do. do. Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Enfaced Paper 4 pr Cent	...	...	...	...	...	94⅝
Do. do. 5 pr Cent. Jan. 1872	...	104½	104½	...	103⅝ 4½	104
Do. do. 5½ pr Cent. May 1879	...	...	112½	...	...	...
Do. Debent. 4 p c April, 1864	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Do. Aug. 1866	...	99¼ ⅝	...	99⅝	99¼	99⅝ ⅝
Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent. 1,000*l*	8s 3s d	8s d	3s d	...	4s 8s d	3s d
Do. Do. under 1,000*l*	3s 8s d	3s 8s d	...	...	...	3s d

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Austrian Bonds	..	...	...	...	...	...
Brazilian, 5 per cent	102	101½	102 1½	...	102 1½	102
Do. 4½ per cent 1852, 1858, and 1860	90 ½	91 90½	91	90¾	91 90¾	...
Do. 4½ per cent 1863	89 xd	88½ xd	88⅝ xd	88½ xd	88½ xd	88 xd
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent	...	...	...	94 5	...	...
Do. 100*l* Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	96½
Do. 1 per cent (Deferred 3 per cent)	37⅝	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent	...	...	...	...	84½	...
Colombian	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Scrip, 6 per cent. 80*l* paid	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danish, 3 per cent 1825	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 per cent 1850 and 1861	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 per cent 1863	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 100*l* Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 per cent 1864	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Scrip, 30*l* paid	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecuador New Consolidated, 1 per cent	...	14	...	13¾	...	...
Do. Provincial Land Warrant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egyptian, 7 per cent	100½ ⅝	100⅞	100½	100⅞ 1	100⅞ 1	...
Do. Second Issue	...	100½	100½	100	...	100⅞ ½
Greek, 5 p c 1824-25. ex Coup. orig. attachd.	25½ ¾	25⅛	25½ ⅞	25½ ¼	25	24⅞ ½
Do. Coupons	...	...	11½	11½	...	11½
Italian 5 per cent (Maremmana Railway)	74½	74½	74	...	...	74
Mexican, 3 per cent	45½ ¾	45½	45½ ¼	44⅞ 5½	45⅞	46 5⅞
Moorish (Imperial) 5 per cent	95	...	...	95	96 5½	...
New Granada	...	14	...	13⅝	...	...
2 per cent ditto	...	30⅞	...	...	...	30¾
Do. Deferred	...	...	9	...	...	...
Do. Land Warrants (Hectares)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peruvian, 4½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent (Uribarren)	...	...	...	89	...	...
Do. 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent 1862	86	86½	...	...	86⅝ ½	...
Portuguese, 3 per cent 1853	...	...	...	...	...	49½ ½
Do. 3 per cent 1856, 57, 59, 60, 62, and 63	49½ 9	49⅞ ½	49½ 9	49 ½	49½	49⅞
Do. Scrip, 30*l* paid	...	31½	...	...	...	...
Russian, 5 per cent in £ Sterling	...	90½	...	...	91	91
Do. 4½ per cent 1850	88½	88½	88⅞	...	...	88½ 8
Do. 4½ per cent 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent 1859	...	...	...	...	...	56⅞
Do. 5 per cent 1862	91 ½	91 ⅝	91½ ⅝	91½ ½	91½ 1	91⅞ ½
Sardinian, 5 per cent	84⅞ ½	...	...	...	84½	...
Spanish, 3 per cent	53½	...	53½	...	...	53½
Do. 3 per cent Deferred	46⅝	46½	46½	...	...	46½
Do. Passive	35⅞	35⅝ ⅝	35⅝ ½	35½	35½ ⅝	35⅞ ½
Do. Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded	...	...	13½	13½	13½	...
Turkish, 6 per cent. 1854	...	94 3½	...	93⅞	94 3½	93½ ½
Do. 6 per cent 1858	70½	69⅞ ⅝	69⅞ 70	69½	69⅞	69½ ⅞
Do. do. 100*l* Bonds	...	73½	...	...	72½	...
Do. 6 per cent 1862	71⅞ ½	71½ ⅝	71⅞ ⅝	71½	71½ ¾	71⅞ 2
Do. 100*l* Bonds	72½ 1⅞	72½	72⅞ 1⅞	72½ 1⅞	72 ½	72½
Do. 6 per cent 1863	...	...	...	...	67	...
Do. 4 per cent Guaranteed	...	100	...	...	100	...
Venezuela, 3 per cent	24½	...	...	...	24	23⅞
Do. 1862	61½	61 60	60	59½ ⅝	59⅞	59½ ½
Do. 1½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian, 5 per cent. Ex. 10 florins	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian, 2½ per cent. Ex. 25 francs	...	...	..	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent. Ex. 25 francs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch, 2½ per cent. Ex. 12 Guil.	64⅝	...	...	64	...	64½
Do. 4 per cent Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italian, 5 per cent. 1861, Ex. 25 francs	67½ 6⅞	66⅞	...	67½	67⅞	...

DOCKS.

Stock or Shares.	Dividend last hf-yr.	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per share.
			£	£ s d	
4118651*l*	...	Commercial	Stk	100 0 0	...
1540000*l*	...	Ditto Pref. 4 pr ct. minimum	Stk	100 0 0	...
2065668*l*	...	East and West India	Stk	100 0 0	141½
1720	...	Grand Surrey Docks and Canal	100	100 0 0	...
20000	...	Ditto Loan Notes	100	100 0 0	...
7960	...	Ditto 5 pr ct. Pref. Shares	25	25 0 0	...
980	...	Ditto ditto ditto	50	50 0 0	...
3698310*l*	...	London	Stk	100 0 0	71
1839000*l*	1½ per cent	St Katharine	Stk	100 0 0	70
360865*l*	2 per cent	Southampton	Stk	100 0 0	...
800000*l*	...	Victoria	Stk	100 0	101½
5000	...	Ditto New	20	2 0 0	...

COURSE OF THE EXCHANGES.

	Time.	Tuesday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.		Friday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam	short.	11 16	11 16½	11 16	11 16½
Ditto	3 ms.	11 18⅞	11 19¼	11 19	11 19¼
Rotterdam	—	11 19	11 19½	11 19	11 19½
Antwerp	—	25 45	25 50	25 45	25 55
Brussels	—	25 46	25 50	25 45	25 55
Hamburg	—	13 7½	13 7½	13 7½	13 7¾
Paris	short.	25 15	25 25	25 15	25 25
Ditto	3 ms.	25 52½	25 57½	25 52½	25 60
Marseilles	—	25 52½	25 57½	25 55	25 60
Frankfort on the Main	—	119¼	119½	119½	119½
Vienna	—	11 90	12 0	11 95	12 0
Trieste	—	11 90	12 0	11 95	12 5
Petersburg	—	32⅞	33½	33	33⅛
Berlin	—	...	...	...	...
Madrid	—	48	48½	48	48½
Cadiz	—	47⅞	48½	47⅞	48½
Leghorn	—	25 62½	25 67½	25 62½	25 67½
Milan	—	25 62½	25 67½	25 62½	25 67½
Genoa	—	25 62½	25 67½	25 62½	25 67½
Naples	—	25 65	25 70	25 65	25 70
Palermo	—	25 65	25 70	25 65	25 70
Messina	—	25 65	25 70	25 65	25 70
Lisbon	—	52	52½	52	52½
Oporto	—	52½	52½	52½	52½
Rio Janeiro	—	...	...	...	...
New York	—	...	...	...	...

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Amount of Loan.	Div. per Hf-year.	Name.	Paid.	Price.
			£	
500000*l*	3 pr ct.	British Columbia, 6 per cent. Dec. 31, 1872	100	103
...	pr ct.	Do. do. 1883	100	...
...	3 pr ct.	Canada Governmt 6 per cent. Jan. & July, 1877-84	100	102½
...	3 pr ct.	Do. 6 per cent. Feb. and Aug.	100	101
...	3 pr ct.	Do. 6 per cent. March and Sept.	100	101
2214808	2½ pr ct.	Do. 5 per cent. Jan. and July	100	89½
585808	2½ pr ct.	Do. 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock	100	89
200000	3 pr ct.	Cap of Good Hope, 6 per cent. Dec. 1873	100	107
...	3 pr ct.	Do. do. April & Oct. 1880-4	100	111
...	3 pr ct.	Do. do. do 1890-4	100	112
...	3 pr ct	Do. do. Jan. and July, 1891	100	111½
100000	3 pr ct.	Ceylon, November, 1868, 6 per cent.	100	106
250000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1878, do.	100	113
200000	3 pr ct.	Mauritius, 6 per cent. 1873, Jan. and July	100	107
200000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1878, do.	100	109
200000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1882, May 15 and Nov. 15	100	111
165500	3 pr ct.	Natal Government 6 per cent	100	110
166000	3 pr ct.	New Brunswick Governmt, 6 per cent. Jan. & July	100	103
...	2½ pr ct	New South Wales Gov. 5 per cent. 1866, Jan. & July	100	100
...	2½ pr ct.	Do. do. 5 per cent. 1871-6, Jan&July	100	99½
...	2½ pr ct.	Do. do. 5 pr cent., 1888-92, Jan&July	100	99⅞
150000	3 pr ct.	New Zealand, 6 per cent.	100	111
250000	3 pr ct.	Nova Scotia Government, 6 per cent. Sterling 1875	100	105
75000	3 pr ct.	Queensland Government 6 per cent. Jan. and July	100	...
...	3 pr ct.	S. Australian Gov. 6 p c 1878 and upwards, Jan&July	100	111
...	3 pr ct.	Victoria Government, 6 per cent. Jan. and July	100	...
...	pr ct	Do. per cent. April and Oct.	100	108½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per share
			£	£ s d	
25000	7*l* per cent	Albert Medical Life & Family End.	20	3 0 0	...
50000	7*l* 14s6d&bs	Alliance British and Foreign	100	11 0 0	...
10000	6*l* pc&50sbs	Do. Marine	100	25 0 0	...
24000	13s 6d	Atlas	50	5 15 0	13
3000	5*l* p c & bs	Argus Life	100	25 0 0	...
50000	...	British & Foreign Marine Limited	20	2 0 0	5½
20000	8*l* 10s pr ct	Church of England	50	2 0 0	...
5000	5*l* p c & bs	Clerical, Medical, & General Life	100	10 0 0	...
50000	4s	Commercial Union	50	5 0 0	9⅝
4000	4*l* p s & bs	County	100	10 0 0	...
6160	1*l* 4s	Crown	50	5 0 0	...
50000	5*l* pc & bs	Eagle	50	5 0 0	...
100000	5*l* per cent	Empire Marine Limited	10	2 0 0	...
10000	5*l* 10s pr ct	Equity and Law	100	5 19 10	...
20000	4s	English and Scottish Law Life	50	3 10 0	...
10000	...	English and Scottish Marine Lim.	100	5 0 0	...
10000	6*l* per cent	General	100	5 0 0	...
1000000*l*	5*l* per cent	Globe	Stock	100 0 0	...
5000	5*l* p c & bs	Gresham Life	20	5 0 6	...
20000	5*l* per cent	Guardian	100	50 0 0	...
2406	6*l* psh 15*l* ba	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	300
7500	17s & bonus	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	...
13453	5*l* pc &10*l* b	Indemnity Marine	100	50 0 0	...
50000	2s6d 2s6d bs	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	...
10000	3*l* 2s 6d p s	Law Life	100	10 0 0	...
100000	..	Lancashire	20	2 0 0	...
20000	5*l* per cent	Legal and General Life	50	6 9 0	...
87504	40*l* per cent	Liverpool and London Fire & Life	20	2 0 0	...
35433	4*l* p c & bs	London	25	12 10 0	46½
20000	...	London & Caledonian Marine Lim.	25	5 0 0	...
40000	...	London and Lancashire Fire	25	2 10 0	...
10000	...	London and Lancashire Life	10	1 0 0	...
20000	3s 8d	London and Provincial Law	50	3 12 6	...
50000	10*l* pr cent	London and Provincial Marine	20	2 0 0	4½
10000	1*l* ps &7sbs	Marine	100	18 0 0	...
7848	5*l* p c & bs	Minerva	20	5 0 0	...
40000	10*l* pr cent	North British and Mercantile	50	6 5 0	20½
40000	6*l* per cent	Ocean Marine	25	5 0 0	19
40000	..	Oriental and General Marine	25	2 10 0	...
..	5*l* per cent	Pelican	..	..	...
..	6*l* p s & bs	Phœnix	..	..	...
2500	12½ pc & bs	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	...
200000	7s 6d	Rock Life	5	0 10 0	...
689220	16*l* pr cent	Royal Exchange	Stock	All	...
1500	11*l* ps & 2sb	Union	200	20 0 0	...
—	6½*l* percent	Sun Fire	..	All	...
4000	2*l* p s & bs	Do. Life	..	All	...
100000	5*l* p c &1sb	Thames and Mersey Marine	20	2 0 0	6½
100000	..	Union Marine Limited	20	2 0 0	...
5000	2*l* 8s 6d p s	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	...
50000	...	Universal Marine	20	5 0 0	5½
..	5*l* p c & bs	Victoria Life	..	5 0 0	...

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Latest Dates	Rates of Exchange on London		
Paris	April 7	25 19		3 days' sight
—	— 7	24 85		3 months' date
Antwerp	— 7	25 20		3 days' sight
Amsterdam	— 5	11 76½		3 —
—	— 5	11 68 67½		2 months' date
Hamburg	— 5	13 5½		3 days' sight
—	— 5	13 2½		3 months' date
St Petersburg	— 5	34½		3 —
Lisbon	— 5	53½		3 —
Gibraltar	March 29	50¼ ⅛		3 —
New York	— 26	180		60 days' sight
Jamaica	— 10	1½ per cent. pm		30 —
—	— 10	1 per cent. pm		60 —
—	— 10	½ per cent. pm		90 —
Havana	— 12	8 8½ per cent. pm		90 —
Rio de Janeiro	— 9	27⅛d		60 —
Bahia	— 12	27⅞d ⅛d		60 —
Pernambuco	— 15	27⅛d ⅛d		60 —
Buenos Ayres	Feb. 27	...		60 —
Singapore	— 20	4s 11½d 5s 0½d		6 months' sight
Ceylon	— 29	...		6 —
Bombay	March 16	2s 2d		6 —
Calcutta	— 16	2s 1½d		6 —
Hong Kong	Feb. 28	4s 11d		6 —
Mauritius	March 4	1 per cent. dis		90 days' sight
—	— 4	1½ per cent. dis		60 —
Sydney	...	...		30 —
Valparaiso	...	...		60 —

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about ½ per mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25.17½ per 1*l* sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of 3*l* 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is about the same price in London and Paris.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 423½ per mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.4⅜ per 1*l* sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is therefore about 1-10th per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend perannum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid. £	s	d	Price pershare
188676	...	North British Australasian (Lim.)	1	1	0	0	¾
20000	...	Nova Scotia Gold and Land (Lim).	2	1	0	0	1⅛
10000	...	Oriental Commercial (Limited) ...	20	7	0	0	10
100000	...	Oriental Gas (Limited)	1	1	0	0	1⅝
50800	...	Ditto New	1	0	15	0	1
40000	...	Oriental Inland Steam (Limited)....	10	10	0	0	3
10000	...	Ottoman Gas (Limited)	5	4	0	0	4
600000	...	Peel River, Land, & Mineral (Lim.)	Stock	100	0	0	46½
20000	...	Peninsula and Oriental Steam.....	50	50	0	0	83½
20000	...	Ditto New	50	30	0	0	51
17000	...	Quebrada Land, Rail., & Ming (Lim)	10	4	10	0	3½
10000	...	Rhymney Iron	50	50	0	0	30
10000	...	Ditto New	15	15	0	0	8½
4250	...	Rio de Janeiro City Improvmts (Lim)	25	25	0	0	27
29750	...	Ditto Ditto	25	4	0	0	4⅝
15000	...	Royal Mail Steam.....	100	60	0	0	190½
2000000	10*l* pr cent	Scottish Australian Investmt (Lim)	Stock	100	0	0	142½
30000	...	Societe Financiere d'Egypt (Lim)..	20	6	0	0	5½
10000	...	S. African Mortgage & Invest. (Lim.)	50	5	0	0	6⅝
14200	...	South Australian Land.....	25	25	0	0	32
2000000	...	Submarine Telegraph	Stock	100	0	0	50½
...	...	Ditto Scrip	1	1	0	0	¼
12500	...	Trust & Agency of Australia (Lim)	10	1	0	0	1⅛
50000	...	Trust & Loan Co. of Upper Canada	20	5	0	0	5½
30000	...	United Kingd. Telegraph Co. (Lim.)	5	3	0	0	2½
25000	...	Upper Assam Tea (Limited).....	10	1	10	0	3½
	...	Ditto	10	10	0	0	15½
10000	...	Van Diemen's Land.....	30	28	10	0	11
30000	...	West India & Pacific Steam (Lim)	50	5	0	0	7

The Commercial Times.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Destination	Despatch of Next Mail from London.		Next Mail Due.
Australia and New Zealand	via Southampton	Apr. 20, M.	Apr. 18
	via Marseilles ...	Apr. 26, E.	Apr. 12
Brazils, Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, Cape de Verd Islands	(By British packet)	Apr. 9, M.	May 4
	(By French packet)	Apr. 23, M.	Apr. 22
Cape of Good Hope, Ascension, and St Helena	.....	May 5, E.	Apr. 29
China, Penang, and Singapore	via Southampton	Apr. 20, M.	Apr. 18
	via Marseilles ...	Apr. 11, E.	Apr. 12
Falkland Islands	.....	Apr. 9, M.	...
Gibraltar	(via Southampton)	Apr. 12, M.	Apr. 11
India (Calcutta), Ceylon, and Ionian Islands	via Southampton	Apr. 20, M.	Apr. 18
	via Marseilles ...	Apr. 11, E	Apr. 12
Ditto (Bombay)	via Southampton	Apr. 12, M.	Apr. 11
	via Marseilles ...	Apr. 18, E.	Apr. 21
Malta, Egypt, and Aden	via Southampton	Apr. 12, M.	Apr. 11
	via Marseilles ...	Apr. 11, E.	Apr. 12
Mauritius	via Southampton	Apr. 20, M.	Apr. 11
	via Marseilles ...	Apr. 26, E.	May 6
Newfoundland	.....	Apr. 16, E.	Apr. 13
Portugal, by Brazil packet	.....	Apr. 9, M.	May 4
Ditto (by Pr. S. to Oporto)	.....	Apr. 13, E.	...
Ditto (by Pr. S. to Lisbon)	.....	Apr. 20, E.	...
United States, California, Canada, &c., (By British packet)	(New York)	Apr. 9, E.	Apr. 13
Ditto (by United States packet)	(New York)	Apr. 13, M.	...
Ditto (ditto)	(New York)	Apr. 13, E.	...
Ditto (by Canadian packet)	(Portland)	Apr. 14, E.	Apr. 8
Western Coast of Africa, Madeira, and Teneriffe	.....	Apr. 23, E.	Apr. 10
West Indies and Pacific (except Bahamas, Cuba, and Mexico)	.....	Apr. 18, M.	Apr. 13
Bahamas (via New York)	.....	Apr. 9, E.	May 5
Cuba and Mexico	.....	May 2, M.	Apr. 28

MAILS ARRIVED.

LATEST DATES.

On the 2nd April, AMERICA, per steam ship Nova Scotian, via Liverpool—New York, March 19.

On the 2nd April, AMERICA, per steam ship Bavarian, via Southampton — New York, March 19.

On the 4th April, AMERICA, per steam ship Australian, via Liverpool—New York, March 23rd.

On the 4th April, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, per steam ship Norman, via Plymouth —Table Bay, Feb. 20; St Helena, March 1; and Ascension, March 5.

On the 4th April, CALCUTTA AND CHINA, per steam ship Ripon, from Alexandria, via Southampton—Alexandra, March 21; Malta, March 24; Gibraltar, March 29.

On the 4th April, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE, per steam ship Parana, via Southampton.

On the 6th April, AUSTRALIA, per steam ship Essex, via Plymouth—Melbourne, Jan. 2.

On the 7th April, AMERICA, per steam ship City of Baltimore, via Liverpool—New York, March 24th.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the GAZETTE of last night.

QUANTITIES SOLD in, and the AVERAGE PRICES of, LAST WEEK, with the corresponding periods of the last FOUR YEARS.

	Wheat. qrs	s	d	Barley. qrs	s	d	Oats. qrs	s	d
Sold last week and average price	88642	40	2	39791	31	0	11616	19	2
Corresponding week in 1863	74542	45	9	35147	36	6	11712	21	5
— — 1862	57444	58	5	37845	36	0	14218	21	9
— — 1861	71056	56	4	30157	37	8	10155	24	0
— — 1860	102135	47	9	28100	36	4	9942	23	7

	Rye. qrs	s	d	Beans. qrs	s	d	Peas. qrs	s	d
Sold last week and average price	2	28	5	4665	32	6	734	32	11
Corresponding week in 1863	36	30	4	5268	36	1	577	35	11
— — 1862	48	36	5	4412	38	2	710	38	7
— — 1861	42	36	4	4289	41	8	462	40	2
— — 1860	102	31	8	4641	40	2	793	38	3

AVERAGE PRICES OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	Wheat. s	d	Barley. s	d	Oats. s	d	Rye. s	d	Beans. s	d	Peas. s	d
Weekly average, Apr. 2	40	2	31	0	19	2	28	5	32	6	32	11
— Mar. 26	39	11	30	10	19	0	28	0	32	8	33	3
— — 19	39	9	31	4	19	2	32	4	32	10	32	10
— — 12	40	1	31	5	19	8	29	2	32	7	33	0
— — 5	40	0	31	6	19	10	28	6	33	5	32	10
— Feb. 7	40	2	32	0	19	4	39	0	33	1	32	9
Six weeks' average	40	1	31	4	19	4	30	11	32	10	32	11
Same time last year	45	8	36	7	21	6	33	3	35	11	36	3
Duties	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0

CORN IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

An Account showing the Quantities of the several kinds of Corn and Meal imported into each division of the United Kingdom; and the Quantities of British and Foreign Corn and Meal, of the same kinds, exported from the United Kingdom, in the week ended the 2nd of April, 1864.

	Quantities Imported into				Quantities Exported from the United Kingdom.		
	England	Scotland	Ireland.	The United Kingdm	British.	Colonial and Foreign.	Total Exported.
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
Wheat	61683	20979	8361	91023	1	...	1
Barley	13948	4364	448	18760	98	...	98
Oats	31440	1	...	31441	40	375	415
Rye	...	974	...	974	...	...	...
Peas	1815	15	...	1830	16	35	51
Beans	3379	615	...	3994	...	...	...
Indian corn	3695	175	1270	5140	...	...	...
Buckwheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beer or bigg	...	22	...	22	...	...	...
Malt	...	...	...	...	925	...	925
Total of corn	115960	27145	10079	153184	1080	410	1490
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
Wheatmeal and flour	146045	15010	4475	165530	440	21	461
Barley meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oat meal	...	...	...	...	701	...	701
Rye meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pea meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bean meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian corn meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buckwheat meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of meal	146045	15010	4475	165530	1141	21	1162
Total of corn and mealstated in imperial quarters	157687	31434	11358	200479	1652	416	2063

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN,

In England and Wales, for the Quarter ending Lady-day 1864.
(Per Quarter, Imperial Measure).

Wheat. s	d	Barley. s	d	Oats. s	d	Rye. s	d	Beans. s	d	Peas. s	d
40	4	31	8	19	1	30	1	33	4	34	11½

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The wheat trade at Mark lane, to-day, both as regards English and foreign produce, was very inactive, yet no quotable change took place in prices, compared with Monday. Factors, however, would have been compelled to accept less money, had they shown any disposition to force sales. Oats were less active, and, in some instances, rather cheaper. Other articles moved off slowly, on former terms. This week's imports amount to 3,510 quarters of wheat; 2,530 barley; 30,710 oats; 75 sacks and 2,840 barrels of flour.

At Liverpool, this morning, wheat moved off slowly, at rather lower prices. Flour and maize sold heavily, at previous quotations.

The Liverpool cotton market has been again without animation. Prices of American cotton are reduced ¼d and East India ⅛d to ¼d per lb, compared with last Friday. The sales reach 46,000 bales (or 12,000 bales more than were expected according to the daily reports), 4,000 bales of which have been taken on speculation, 7,000 for export, and 35,000 by spinners. To-day's market closed steadily. The sales are 7,000 bales.

During the first week in March the cotton trade at Bombay was very dull, and prices declined 10 to 15 rupees per candy. From the 7th to the 12th the market, however, was much more active, and the above fall in the currency was, in a great measure, recovered. We extract the following table of prices and exports from Messrs Nicol and Co.'s circular :—

CURRENT PRICES of COTTON at BOMBAY, March 12.

	Market Value. Per candy, 784 lbs.	C.F.I. Exchange 2s 1½d per R.
	rs	d
New Broach, Surat, and Jumbooser ready	615	22.47
Ditto Dholleraa	610	22.29
New Dhollera (April and May)	640	23.52
Nowlode (ready)	525	19.29
New Oomrawuttee (ready)	570	20.91
New Akote do (ready)	580	21.27
New Hinghenghaut do	620	22.65
Veraval and Porebunder new	560	20.53
Old Sawginned Dharwar	550	20.19

EXPORTS of COTTON from BOMBAY from Jan. 1 to March 12.

Destination.	1863. bales	1864. bales
London	5,926	7,785½
Liverpool	131,742½	159,376½
Total, Great Britain	137,668½	167,162
Continent	12,068	12,265
Grand total	149,736	179,427

Freights—For Liverpool, 2*l* 15s to 3*l*; for London, 3*l* to 3*l* 2s 6d per ton.

We learn from Matamoras that since Jan. 1863, from 80,000 to 85,000 bales of cotton were shipped from that port.

The sugar trade, to-day, owing to the proposed reduction in the duty, has shown increased animation, and the quotations have had an upward tendency. Up to last night, however, the amount of business transacted was small, and was chiefly confined to brown qualities at very full prices. Refined sugar is very firm, at enhanced currencies. Coffee has ruled less active, and plantation kinds have fallen 1s per cwt. Cocoa, however, has realised 2s to 3s per cwt more money than last week. Rice supports previous rates; but rum is very dull.

We extract the following from Messrs Trueman and Rouse's circular :—

IMPORTS and STOCKS of SUGAR and COFFEE at the Principal European Ports, for the Two Months ending February 29, 1863 and 1864.

	SUGAR.			
	Imports.		Stock, 28th Feb.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Holland	25,400	18,400	24,220	20,100
France	...	...	...	...
Antwerp	1,540	590	2,460	210
Hamburg	2,250	630	3,750	250
Havre	2,990	5,870	5,640	11,030
Bremen	880	30	690	...
Trieste	800	1,340	4,200	3,980
Genoa	1,970	2,520	3,350	3,230
Leghorn	1,670	1,300	1,070	510
Continent	37,500	30,680	45,380	39,310
Great Britain	69,800	37,020	118,530	123,680
Total	107,300	67,700	163,910	162,990

* The stock of sugar in Holland is in first hands only; in all other countries in first and second hands.

	COFFEE.			
	Imports.		Stock, 28th Feb.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Holland	23,370	14,250	39,420	32,850
France	...	...	...	...
Antwerp	2,060	2,070	2,430	2,500
Hamburg	7,050	4,000	6,500	4,000
Havre	5,750	3,880	7,500	9,250
Bremen	790	440	590	220
Trieste	1,780	3,020	2,300	5,950
Genoa	780	760	530	2,480
Leghorn	350	280	100	80
Continent	41,930	28,700	59,370	57,330
Great Britain	4,640	5,090	8,050	10,740
Total	46,570	33,790	67,420	68,070

The public sales of tea have passed off with a fair amount of activity, and prices have ruled firm. In the private contract market, however, a limited business has been transacted, on former terms. Common congou is quoted at 1s to 1s 0½d per lb. Advices from China state that the export to great Britain had reached nearly 104,000,000 lbs. The stock in London is 93,103,000 lbs, against 84,467,000 lbs last year.

Annexed is a table showing the quantities of coffee, sugar, cotton, hides, and rice imported at Hamburg from Jan. 1 to March 31, and also the stocks of coffee, sugar, and cotton at latter date :—

IMPORT from Jan. 1 to March 31.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Coffee, British.....tons	10,450	8,900	9,250	10,750	6,950
Sugar	3,500	4,625	3,250	6,500	1,750
Cotton....bales & serons	31,000	28,000	13,000	20,300	24,200
Hides(kips not included)	128,100	79,000	578,00	71,000	33,000
Rice .....tierces	2,450	350	30	...	...
Rice .....bags	45,800	33,000	34,900	27,800	35,600

STOCK, March 31.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Coffee, British.....tons	4,250	4,250	7,000	7,000	3,500
Sugar	3,500	4,500	3,750	4,000	125
Cotton....bales & serons	14,000	11,000	2,000	1,150	1,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of SHIPMENTS of SUGAR from the Mauritius from August 1 to February 29 of each Crop.

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.
	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Kingdom—			
London	27,184,354	62,359,205	18,044,655
Liverpool	1,226,555	2,401,700	3,691,055
Falmouth	8,300,932	7,709,355	3,848,830
Cork, for orders	36,446,554	43,651,677	52,814,619
Glasgow	...	...	689,775
Greenock	...	769,057	2,076,926
Plymouth	...	642,014	...
	73,158,395	117,533,008	81,165,860
France—Havre	8,104,015	4,387,318	1,281,388
Marseilles	9,290,965	17,662,583	8,111,178
Bordeaux	8,075,972	7,067,042	5,508,780
Nantes	21,054,422	6,492,071	14,488,401
	46,525,374	35,609,014	29,389,747
Sundry places	7,247,748	13,298,218	23,227,665
Australian Colonies—			
Port Adelaide	5,574,696	7,486,983	5,071,087
Hobart Town	2,213,532	1,735,092	1,846,741
Launceston	2,640,103	719,209	2,040,002
Sydney	6,873,276	3,840,658	5,486,475
Melbourne	26,231,431	26,022,883	20,290,731
Auckland	...	962,566	947,547
Other ports	5,485,153	3,451,976	4,601,026
	49,018,191	44,239,367	40,283,609
Cape of Good Hope	8,548,179	9,322,525	6,072,564
Total shipped	184,497,887	220,002,132	180,139,445

Raisins are now quoted 6s to 8s per cwt lower than at this period last year. The following table of stocks is compiled from Messrs Witherby and Son's circular :—

STOCK of CURRANTS and RAISINS in LONDON on April 1.

	1864.	1863.	1862.
Currants .....tons	17,300	11,200	14,000
Raisins—Valencia	1,500	210	1,200
Turkey, red	1,800	700	800
Sultana.....pkgs	50,500	38,000	...
Muscatel	30,000	32,000	...

Limited supplies of English wool continue on sale. Deep-stapled qualities move off freely, and fine Lincolnshire hoggets command 2s 6d per lb. Down wools realise high prices.

The stock of sold silk in London is 12,693; of unsold, 21,640 bales. The delivery in March was 4,662 bales.

Large public sales of jute have been held; nevertheless, the biddings for nearly all qualities have been somewhat active, at full prices. Flax supports previous rates, but hemp is a slow sale, at 38*l* to 41*l* for clean Russian qualities.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of HEMP and FLAX on hand in London, April 1, 1862, to April 1, 1864, Dealers' Stock included.

HEMP.	Stock, March 1			Delivered in Mar.	
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1864.	1863.
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
St Petersburg clean	1714	2529	2305	328	607
Riga Rhine	646	156	88	27	56
St Petersbg&Riga outsht	55	58	125	12	42
Ditto half-clean & pass	108	100	206	29	20
Italian and other sorts	237	466	329	43	62
	2760	3309	3053	439	787
Manilla	5592	6477	4854	650	356
Bombay and Sunn	68	184	419	70	18
Jute	7644	6068	11118	3340	2429
	13304	12729	16421	4060	2803
Hemp yarn	161	331	299	56	57
FLAX.					
Riga and Pernau	305	232	52	7	53
St Petersburg	10	10	47	2	...
Archangel, Memel, &c.	114	24	2	6	...
Egyptian	73	156	1	48	76
Various other ports	257	135	102	19	21
Codilla	135	108	171	11	5
	894	665	375	93	155

In reference to the state of the tobacco trade, last month, Messrs Grant, Hodgson, and Co. observe :—The market presented a very quiet appearance, and sales generally were of an extremely limited character, being confined to the small amount of 749 hhds—viz., 244 hhds Kentucky leaf, 217 hhds strips, 26 hhds and tierces of Virginia strips, and 262 hhds of Maryland. The trade have pur-

chased with extreme caution, and chiefly to supply immediate requirements. Prices for old imports, of good and fine descriptions, were fairly supported; but sales of last year's importation were in most instances in favour of buyers. Demand for exportation extremely limited, and almost exclusively for fine Western leaf for Spain and Africa, and Virginia strips for Australia. Common descriptions of all growths were almost entirely neglected. A fair inquiry existed for various sorts of substitutes. Imports—195 hhds. Deliveries—1,076 hhds, against 981 hhds in the corresponding month of last year. Stock—17,525 hhds, against 18,843 hhds in 1863, 24,217 hhds in 1862, 19,709 hhds in 1861, 17,508 hhds in 1860, and 12,655 hhds in 1859.

The subjoined table, exhibiting the stocks of timber at the public docks on the 1st inst., is from Messrs Churchill and Sim's circular:—

STOCK OF WOOD at the PUBLIC DOCKS on April 1.

		1864.	1863.	1862.
Foreign deals	pieces	1,383,000	1,215,000	1,142,000
Battens and boards		1,191,000	1,112,000	894,000
Fir timber	loads	76,400	69,100	25,500
Colonial pine deals & battens	pieces	825,000	771,000	1,063,000
Spruce ditto		1,222,000	1,060,000	912,000
Pine timber	loads	13,100	9,200	6,600
American pitch pine		72	150	2,100
East Indian teake		16,900	23,600	10,000

A full average business, observe Messrs Powell and Co., was transacted in leather last month. Heavy sole leather, with difficulty, supported previous quotations, but all other descriptions ruled firm in price. The supplies on offer were by no means extensive.

Scotch pig iron, at one period of the week, was worth 59s, but the quotation is now 58s 6d to 58s 9d cash, mixed numbers. Copper may be had at prices 3l to 4l below the official rates.

The oil trade has been tolerably firm, but tallow has met a slow sale, at from 41s 6d to 41s 9d per cwt, on the spot.

Trade in imported goods at New York, during the week ending March 26, ruled firm, at very full prices. The British export demand for wheat and flour had not improved, but the market showed increased activity, in consequence of several parcels having been taken for the Canadian markets. Money was tighter, and the banks had advanced their rate to 7 per cent. Gold had realised 66⅝ prem. The return of the banks for the previous week showed an increase in loans of 1,694,350l, an increase in specie of 61,825l, and an increase in deposits of 328,590l. The stock of bullion was about 4,391,800l. The balance in the sub-treasury on the 19th ult. amounted to 7,959,750l. The shipments of specie, from Jan. 1 to March 19, reached 1,951,910l, against 2,572,856l during the same period in 1863, 1,508,972l in 1862, 276,654l in 1861, and 608,216l in 1860.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The market was steady on Saturday, but dull on Monday, at a reduction of 1 to 2 cents per lb in prices. Yesterday, a good business was done at the decline, together with settlements and renewals of contracts for future delivery, the market closing firmer. The receipts have been from St Domingo, 4 bales; Laguayra, 48; Havana, 28; New Orleans, 1,664; picked up at sea, 7; per railroad, 1,971; North River, 22—total, 3,744 bales. Total import since 1st inst., 31,003 bales; total import since 1st September, 164,138 bales. Export from 1st to 22nd March, 2,742 bales, against 100 bales in 1863.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The trade is somewhat firmer, at 73 to 74 cents per lb for middling Uplands.

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans and Texas.
	c	c	c	c
Ordinary	63	63	63	63
Middling	74	74	74	74
Middling fair	79	79	79	79

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

PRICES CURRENT.—APRIL 8, 1864.

Descriptions	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	Same period 1863 Ord.	Same period 1863 Mid.	Same period 1863 Fair.
	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d
Sea Island	...	40	46	48	50	56	...	42	46
Upland	24¾	26¼	...	...	...	...	19	21	24
Mobile	...	26¼	...	...	...	...	19	21½	24½
New Orleans	...	26¼	...	...	...	...	19½	22	25
Pernambuco	...	25½	26½	...	...	...	...	20½	21½
Bahia, &c.	...	25	29½	...	...	...	...	19	20
Maranham	...	...	26½	...	...	...	...	20½	21½
Do. Sawginned	...	...	26½	...	...	...	...	20½	21
Peruvian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smyrna	...	21½	22½	23	24	...	14½	15½	17
C. W. India, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egyptian	...	25½	26½	27½	28½	31	...	20	21
Surat—Broach	...	16	21½	23	...	...	14	14¾	17¾
Dholleral	...	...	21½	22½	...	...	13¾	14½	17½
Oomrawuttee	...	16½	21½	...	...	...	13¾	14½	17½
Mangarole	...	15½	20	...	...	...	13½	14	16¾
Comptah	...	...	21	...	...	...	13	13½	16
Ginned Dharwar	...	...	23½	24½	...	...	...	...	18½
Madras—Tinnivelly	...	...	20½	21½	...	...	...	...	16½
Western	...	...	20½	21	...	...	...	...	16½
Bengal	...	...	14¾	15½	16	...	10½	...	12

PRICES CURRENT.—APRIL 11, 1862.

Descriptions	Ord.	Mid	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	Same period 1861 Ord.	Same period 1861 Mid.	Same period 1861 Fair.
	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d
Upland	11¾	12½	13½	...	...	...	6½	7½	7[illegible]
New Orleans	11¾	13	13½	14½	14½	15	6½	7½	8[illegible]
Pernambuco	12	12½	12¾	13	13½	14	...	8½	9
Egyptian	10	12	12½	13	14	18	7½	8½	9[illegible]
Surat and Madras	6½	7½	8½	8½	8¾	9	4½	5	5[illegible]

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, &c.—1864.

Descriptions.	Imports from Jan. 1 to April 8. 1863 bales	1864 bales	Exports from Jan. 1 to April 8 1863 bales	1864 bales
American	2098	97904	19930	7520
Brazil, Egypt, &c.	140239	164190	8970	14490
East India and China	169464	269134	59680	67800
Total	331701	531228	88580	89810

Stock, April 8. 1863 bales	1864 bales	Consumption from Jan 1. to April 8. 1863 bales	1864 bales
363520	389680	261120	374120

STOCK OF COTTON AT CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	Bales.		Bales.
1862	429,570	1857	502,[illegible]
1861	884,990	1856	554,[illegible]
1860	905,640	1855	680,[illegible]
1859	369,620	1854	723,[illegible]
1858	436,760	1853	819,910

Much dulness has prevailed in the cotton market this week. The import has been large, and holders disposed to realise; there has, however, been a fair demand from the trade, and a pretty good inquiry for export. The better descriptions have maintained their value very fairly; but the lower, comprising Eastern qualities generally, have been very unsaleable, and are quoted ¼d to ½d lower. We make little change in American, Egyptian, or Brazil. The reported export amounts to 7,270 bales, consisting of 820 American, 700 Brazil, and 5,750 East India. Sales to arrive:—Egyptian fair: shipments, March 26, April 26; at sea, fair to good fair open, 27¼; delivery, April 26 and 26½, May 26, July 26. Paraiba: at sea, 26. Pernam.: at sea, fair 26. There is a steady tone about the market to-day, and prices are quite firm, except in inferior cottons. Sales, 7,000 bales, including 2,500 on speculation and for export.

The imports, this week, are 58,319 bales, and the quantity of East India, &c. now afloat for England is 310,000 bales, against 140,000 last year at this time.

MARKETS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

A fair average amount of business has been transacted in the manufacturing districts during the present week, and the quotations, generally, have been well supported. The stocks of cotton goods are still very limited. Coals have realised very full prices, and the iron trade may be considered steady.

MANCHESTER, April 7.—This market has continued very sluggish, and displayed no particular feature, except that poor qualities of yarns and cloths have rather gone into greater disfavour, whilst good qualities of the same have maintained their position. The demand has been chiefly for small quantities out of stock. For China, some larger inquiry has been experienced, but it has resulted in little business. Since delivery of India letters this afternoon a little more confidence has been expressed. A few purchases have been made during the week for the Brazils and the West Coast of South America.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

RAW COTTON.	Price Apr. 7, 1864	Price Apr. 1863	Price Apr. 1862	Price Apr. 1861	Price Apr. 1860	Price Apr. 1859
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Upland fair ... per lb	...	2 0½	1 1½	0 7¾	0 7	0 7½
Ditto good fair	...	...	...	0 7¾	0 7½	0 7½
Pernambuco fair	2 2½	1 9½	1 1	0 9	0 8½	0 8½
Ditto good fair	...	1 10	1 1½	0 9½	0 8½	0 9
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd quality	2 7½	2 4	1 3½	1 0	1 1	1 1
No. 30 WATER TWIST, ditto	2 8	2 4	1 3½	0 11½	1 0½	1 0½
26-in, 66 reed, Printer, 29 yds, 4 lbs 2oz	12 0	9 6	6 9	5 6	6 0	5 4½
27-in, 72 reed, ditto ditto 5 lbs 2oz	14 9	12 0	7 9	6 0	6 9	6 3
39-in, 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yards, 8 lbs 4oz	20 6	17 3	11 0	8 9	10 0	9 6
40-in, 66 reed, ditto ditto, 8 lbs 12oz	22 6	19 3	12 0	9 9	11 3	10 7½
40-in, 72 reed, ditto ditto, 9 lbs 4oz	24 0	20 6	13 0	11 0	12 6	11 9
39-in, 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36 yards, 9 lbs	20 0	17 0	9 10½	8 4½	9 0	8 10½

BRADFORD.—For all deep-stapled wool a good inquiry has prevailed, and a considerable quantity has changed hands. Prices generally continue to harden, and an advance is paid upon certain classes which are becoming extremely scarce. There is, upon the whole, an improvement in yarns. The German trade had at length somewhat improved, and orders are more numerous. A considerable business is still done in 40's. Pieces—Some of the home houses have been placing a few orders for plain goods, but the Manchester men still hold back, and the bulk of the orders for the autumn have yet to be placed. The inquiry for novelties in fancies is now becoming very general.

ROCHDALE.—Yorkshire fabrics sell well at fully former prices. Merchants are doing very little in the way of speculation, but the warehouse business is pretty regular, all things considered. Manufacturers will scarcely receive orders except for immediate delivery.

LEEDS.—The purchases included a fair amount of good black cloths and stout and medium whites, as well as light meltons, tweeds, and other fabrics for summer wear. Prices were generally well maintained. There is no change in the prices of wool, but late quotations are well supported. The flax trade is moderately active, and prices of flax, yarn, and threads are firm.

HUDDERSFIELD.—The better class of fancy trouserings have been selling, and some demand has existed for middle-class goods. Light summer goods have been purchased pretty extensively by continental shipping houses, but the demand for the country trade is lessened by the cold weather. A ready sale is obtained for piece-dyed black doeskins and woollen and Bedford cords. The better class fancy trouserings have met with a steady demand, but there is a slower sale for middle-priced goods in crapes, hair lines, twists, satteras, &c.

LEICESTER.—The hosiery trade is becoming active now that the holidays are over, and more business is being done at the warehouses. In the rural districts there is not much change. The yarn market holds firm at high rates, spinners making generally to order. There is a fair amount of business doing in wools, and high prices are realised.

NOTTINGHAM.—There has been rather more doing in lace goods. The plain trade has improved a shade. Buyers are purchasing rather more freely of cotton goods. There is very little doing in black silk laces and narrow edgings. Silk mechlins are still selling freely. Yarns are exceedingly firm, and very high in price.

CARDIFF.—The iron market is in a very firm condition, and the high rates are likely to continue, unless some sudden change takes place in our political relations. Bars are quoted 7*l* 15s, at which a brisk trade is being done. Scotch warrants are 58s cash, and 59s to 59s 6d open. Foreign freights still continue high, and vessels of the smaller class are scarce.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—The freight market has not been active, and the quotations for London are to-day 6s 3d per ton. There has been a decided improvement in the chemical trade.

BARNSLEY.—The great proportion of the collieries, and all the large ones, are closed, and but a comparatively small tonnage now leaves the district, either for the metropolitan or provincial markets.

BIRMINGHAM.—The trade of the town is inactive. This is mainly attributable to the fact of the country orders having fallen off of late, and up to this time there has been only a moderate amount of business done in goods suitable to the spring trade.

NORWICH.—The shoe trade here continues to be pretty well maintained, but the manufacturing business of the town is still in a somewhat sluggish state.

SHEFFIELD.—The continental trade is dull, orders from France being small, except for steel, and those from Germany and Russia being much below the average; Spain and the Mediterranean States are sending average orders. The late mails from India and Australia have brought considerable orders, and more is doing with the Cape and other minor markets. The American demand for steel is large, but the quantity of cutlery and other manufactured goods is scarcely so large. The file and tool trades are moderately good, and the machinists are still busy.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Pig iron is selling slightly, but sellers do not give way much, and buyers are rather holding back. 4*l* 10s may be quoted as the price of best hot blast forge pigs. In the hardware trades, the foreign demand is rather better.

GLASGOW.—After a fortnight's extreme inaction, during which warrants ruled about 58s cash, the pig iron market has manifested a tendency to activity. G.m.b., No. 1, 58s 6d; 3, 57s 6d; No. 1, Gartsherrie, 63s; Coltness, 62s 6d; Calder, 61s; Glenk, 59s; Forth, 57s 6d; Carron, 58s.

DUNDEE.—Our flax market continues quiet. Prices of goods on the spot are without change. On contract, there is comparatively more doing, at prices still tending upwards. Two vessels have arrived here, and one at Montrose, from Memel. In tows there has been little doing. Fine jute continues in fair demand, at about former prices; common and medium kinds, however, are very dull. Flax and tow yarns continue in fair request, at steady prices; and some kinds of jute yarns are much wanted for immediate delivery. Orders for linens continue plentiful, and manufacturers are generally full of employment for some time to come.

BELFAST.—There has been more doing in linens, both in the home and export trade. For medium and coarse yarns, a steady trade exists, and consumption keeps pace with production. Tow yarns are also in active requirement, and prices have a tendency upwards.

CORN.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Several parcels of flour having been taken for some of the Canadian markets, the flour trade is firmer, and prices have advanced 15 cents per barrel. Very little is doing for export to Great Britain. State is quoted at $6.40 to $7.25; Ohio, $7.15 to $8.25; Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin, $6.80 to $7 per barrel. The supply of wheat on sale is small, and although the export business is trifling, the quotations are on the advance. Spring Chicago is worth $1.61 to $1.64; and Milwaukee Club, $1.62 to $1.64 per bushel. Corn is dull, at a decline of 3 to 5 cents per bushel. Old Western, mixed, may be had at $1.55 cash, or $1.26 usual credit.

EXPORT of BREADSTUFFS from the UNITED STATES to GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND since September 1, 1863.

From—		Flour.	Meal.	Wheat.	Corn.
		bbls	bbls	bushels	bushels
New York	March 21	602840	30	8039524	239459
New Orleans	...	...	...	...	...
Philadelphia	19	38742	...	160047	...
Baltimore	19	12785	...	22866	761
Boston	19	12213	...	...	...
Other Ports	19	54713	...	704998	...
Total, 1863-64		721293	30	8327435	240220
— 1862-63		839034	1118	15278996	4958145
Increase		...	...	...	...
Decrease		117741	1088	6951561	4717925
Total, 1861-62		1551836	1193	13272260	8133612
— 1860-61		1564160	3019	14941309	4746871

TO THE CONTINENT.

From—		Flour. bbls	Wheat. bush	Corn. bush	Rye. bush
New York	March 21	28789	181572	8425	13965
Other Ports	latest dates.	3650	...	...	...
Total, 1863-64		32439	181572	8425	13965
— 1862-63		97076	1197964	47247	192540
— 1861-62		568226	6934744	271797	1026868
— 1860-61		36703	626309	40947	350

LONDON MARKETS

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

The arrivals of English wheat up to our market, this week, having been very limited, the show of samples has continued small. Although millers, generally, hold light stocks, the demand for all descriptions has ruled heavy; yet, compared with last week, very little change has taken place in the quotations. The imports of foreign wheat have again been moderate, and the show of samples has not increased. Really fine qualities have supported previous rates; but all other kinds have moved off heavily, and the currencies have been with difficulty supported. The sale for malting barley has been far from active, at late quotations. Grinding and distilling sorts have met a dull inquiry, on former terms. The malt trade has been in a depressed state; but no further decline has taken place in value. There has been a good demand for oats, at an advance in prices of 6d per quarter. Both beans and peas have commanded quite as much money as of late. The transactions, however, have been only to a moderate extent. The flour trade has continued quiet, at late rates.

The following table shows the exports of grain, &c., from London, last quarter, compared with the same period in 1863 and 1862:—

EXPORTS of GRAIN, &c.

	First Quarter. 1862.	First Quarter. 1863.	First Quarter. 1864.
Wheat ....qrs	16,408	8,117	...
Barley	39	4	...
Oats	188	80	1,619
Rye	...	78	...
Beans	25	...	14
Peas	621	...	6
Tares	172	...	1,320
Linseed	38,710	43,952	49,495
Rapeseed	14,734	45,420	34,450
Maize	110	...	...
Sundry	...	663	32
Flour ....cwts	4,364	1,163	781

On the Continent, very little change has taken place in the value of wheat. Buyers appear to have operated cautiously. Spring corn has commanded rather more attention, at previous quotations. In America, only moderate supplies of grain and flour have changed hands for shipment to England.

The accounts from most parts of the country state that the young wheats are looking remarkably strong and healthy. Spring corn has come up in good order. As yet, however, the pastures are bare of food.

In Scotland, fine wheat has moved off somewhat steadily, at full quotations; but all other kinds have met a heavy inquiry. Barley has sold less freely than of late; but no actual change has taken place in prices. Oats have realised extreme rates, with a good consumptive demand. All other articles have ruled about stationary.

The Irish markets have been tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied with wheat, in which the transactions have been on a very moderate scale, at previous quotations. All Spring corn has supported previous rates; but the demand has been inactive. Indian corn has been offering on somewhat lower terms. The

business transacted in produce for shipment to England has been very limited.

The wheat trade at Mark lane, to-day, was in a most inactive state. No quotable change, however, took place in the value either of red or white qualities, compared with Monday. Barley met a slow sale, on former terms. Oats:—the supply of which was large—were less active, and rather cheaper. Beans and peas were in slow request, yet Monday's currency was supported. Flour changed hands to a moderate extent, at late rates.

Mr George Dornbusch reports the arrival off coast of 14 cargoes of grain,—viz., 7 wheat, 2 maize, 3 barley, and 2 cotton-seed. The demand has been much restricted; nevertheless, most descriptions of produce have ruled about stationary. The total transactions have been confined to 12 cargoes.

The London averages announced this day are:—

	qrs	s	d
Wheat	2398 at	43	4
Barley	865	33	0
Oats	813	19	8
Rye	87	28	10
Beans	329	32	2
Peas	60	35	5

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat. qrs	Barley. qrs	Malt. qrs	Oats. qrs	Flour. sacks
English	710	1160	2350	90	530
Irish	...	...	...	760	...
Foreign	3510	2530	...	30710	75 / 2840 brls

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

	s	s
WHEAT—English, Old white	...	...
red	...	...
English, white, new	43	46
red, new	40	42
Danzig and Koenigsberg, high mixed	47	50
— — mixed	44	46
Rostock and Wismar, new	43	45
Stettin, Stralsund, and Wolgast	43	45
Marks and Mecklenburg	43	45
Danish, Holstein, & Brunswick	...	...
Rhenish and Brabant	...	...
St Petersburg, soft...per 496 lbs	40	44
American and Canadian, white	44	46
Odessa and Sea of Azoff, soft, per 496 lbs	40	42
Egyptian, Saidi...per 480 lbs	...	...
BARLEY—English and Scotch, malting, new	27	34
English and Scotch distilling	...	...
— — grinding	...	...
Saale malting	...	...
Danish distilling	24	25
— grinding	24	25
Odessa and Danube, per 400 lbs	22	29
BEANS—English, new	30	38
Dutch, Hanoverian, and French	30	34
Egyptian & Sicilian	29	30
PEAS—English, white boilers, new	37	39
— grey, dun, and maple	34	38
— blue	40	50
Foreign, white boilers	35	37
— feeding	32	35

	s	s
OATS—English, Poland & potato	20	23
— white, feed	17	21
— black	17	21
Scotch, Hopetown and potato	21	23
— Angus and Sandy	19	21
— common	18	20
Irish, potato	20	21
— White, feed	17	19
— Black	17	19
— Light Galway	...	..
Danish	18	20
Swedish	18	20
Russian	18	19
Dutch and Hanoverian	17	21
RYE—English	29	36
TARES—English, winter...per qr	40	44
Foreign, large, spring	30	35
INDIAN CORN, per 480 lbs—		
American, white	30	31
— yellow and mixed	...	30
Galatz, Odessa, and Ibraila, yellow	30	31
FLOUR, per 280 lbs—Town made delivered to the baker	38	40
Country marks	28	30
French and Belgian	31	33
American and Canadian fancy brands per 196 lbs	24	25
American superfine to extra superfine	22	23
American common to fine	21	22
— heated and sour	19	21
OATMEAL—Scotch, fine, per ton £	11½	12
— — round	11	11½

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

FOR REPORT OF THIS DAY'S MARKETS SEE "POSTSCRIPT."

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—Within the last three days the market has shown great activity, and some speculative business has been done at 6d to 1s per cwt recovery, owing to the expected reduction in the duty. Importers, however, refrain from realising, and no public sales have been held during the week. Clayed Manilla is again in demand, and numerous floating cargoes of foreign have sold for the United Kingdom. 600 casks West India had changed hands in the three days. The landings rather increased last week, being 3,620 tons, while the deliveries did not exceed 2,580 tons (there is now a deficiency of 12,000 tons for the United Kingdom), leaving the stock at the close 62,570 tons, against 61,840 tons in 1863.

Mauritius.—Some parcels have changed hands by private contract, including crystallised Mauritius, at 48s to 48s 6d. A floating cargo of grainy, No. 13½ to 14, sold at 34s per cwt for the United Kingdom.

Madras.—Several parcels of Jaggery have sold at 35s to 36s. 3,000 bags grainy, to arrive, at 38s, and 2,800 bags brown native at 39s per cwt.

Bengal.—50 tons fine Bally have sold, for arrival, at 52s per cwt.

Foreign.—41,000 bags new clayed Manilla have sold at 41s 6d to 42s. 5,000 bags unclayed at 38s 6d. 650 tons unclayed, to arrive, at 24s. Three floating cargoes of Cuba: muscovado at 30s to 31s; clayed at 33s. One of Porto Rico at 31s. Several of Brazil, latterly including one of Paraiba, at 29s 6d; one of Rio, at 30s 6d; one Havana, No. 11½ to 12, at 32s 6d per cwt, all for the United Kingdom.

Refined.—The tone of the market is firmer, and dry goods have sold at 6d per cwt recovery on the lowest rates current last week. Common descriptions, 54s to 54s 6d per cwt.

RUM.—No change has occurred in the market. Good Demerara has sold at 1s 7d per proof gallon. The total deliveries last week were large, and the stock is now only 1,955 puncheons above that of 1863.

COCOA.—776 bags Trinidad, by auction, chiefly sold at prices fully equal to those current by private treaty: grey to good red, 62s to 76s 6d; fine at 95s. 92 bags Grenada partly sold at 54s per cwt.

TEA.—The large public sales this week have gone off steadily, but without much animation. There were 61,454 packages brought forward, and a full proportion sold, several breaks of common broken dusty leaf congous from 8d to 8½d, and a few breaks of common red leaf congou at 1s 0¾d and 1s 1d, which were considered firm prices. leaf in boxes, 1s 2d to 1s 6d. Scented caper realised 1s 0½d to 1s per lb. The better grades of green went under the private prices.

COFFEE.—Further arrivals from Colombo have had little influence the market, for most descriptions, and Rio is in demand for Am another cargo selling this week. 197 casks 1,000 bags native Ceylon offered by auction, sold steadily at 71s to 74s 6d for good ordinary good quality. 488 casks 345 barrels and bags plantation partly at 1s decline: 82s to 95s. 1,359 bags East India: Courtallum to 84s; Malabar, 68s 6d to 69s. 9 bales 63 half-bales Mocha chiefly bought in at 90s per cwt for greenish small berry. A float cargo of Rio has been sold for New York, of which the price does transpire.

RICE.—Comparatively limited transactions have occurred by private contract, and the market is quiet: low Rangoon, 8s 3d; pinky Madras 9s 6d to 10s; white Bengal, 10s 6d to 10s 9d. Three floating cargoes of Necrancie Arracan have sold at 10s 4½d for the United Kingdom; of Rangoon at the same price. By auction, 4,036 bags Bengal partly sold at 10s to 11s 6d; siftings, 9s 6d. 14,553 bags Rangoon were withdrawn at 8s 6d to 10s per cwt.

IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF RICE TO APRIL 2, WITH STOCKS ON HAND.

	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Imports ...tons	18400	10370	14660	15700
Deliveries	15900	19300	15820	18000
Stock	48500	55160	28800	30840

SAGO.—281 boxes good medium grain sold by auction at 22s. bags sago flour were taken in at 15s 6d per cwt.

SPICES.—Black pepper has continued active, at a further advance ½d: Singapore, 3⅞d to 4d; Penang, 3¾d. By auction, 1,243 bags of the former partly sold on the above terms, 340 bags Penang being withdrawn, at 3⅞d for Borneo kind. 418 bags heavy Malabar, of old import, part sold at 4½d to 4¾d. 3,840 bags pimento were disposed of at about previous rates, from 2¾d to 2⅝d. 15 cases brown nutmegs, 1s 2d to 3s 4d per lb for small to good bold. 349 bags Singapore white pepper were withdrawn, or bought in above the market value. 140 cases cassia lignea sold at 86s to 93s for ordinary to good. 840 bags Bengal ginger chiefly sold at further reduced rates, ranging from 36s to 37s. 767 bags African were chiefly bought in, a small portion selling at the reduced price of 36s per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—The transactions are confined to a few parcels Bengal refraction 8¾ to 3, at 34s 6d to 35s 6d per cwt cash.

IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF SALTPETRE TO APRIL 2, WITH STOCKS ON HAND.

	1864	1863	1862	1861
Imported ...tons	3180	6720	6100	4020
Total delivered	3315	5915	5270	3150
Stock	7030	6610	3960	4675

COCHINEAL.—There is no alteration in the market.

IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF COCHINEAL TO APRIL 2, WITH STOCKS ON HAND.

	1864	1863	1862	1861
Imports...serons	3950	5610	4270	5900
Delivered	4030	5460	4465	3880
Stock	7395	8960	11700	9075

Delivered last week, 292 tons.

SHELLAC remains firm. Middling orange has sold at 7*l* 7s 6d to 7*l* 10s; fine button, 9*l* 5s to 9*l* 7s 6d per cwt.

DRYSALTERY GOODS.—Gambier has further advanced. On the spot few sales have been made, including cubes at 26s, and 23s to 23s 6d paid for arrival. Bengal turmeric has been in demand at 30s to 30s 3d. 197 bales Bengal safflower, by auction, sold steadily at 3*l* 10s to 6*l* 7s 6d per cwt, being for the lower qualities rather dearer.

METALS.—The principal feature to notice in the market has been the improved demand for spelter, at 21*l* 5s to 21*l* 7s 6d on the spot, and 21*l* 5s to 21*l* 12s 6d per ton for forward delivery. The stock on the 1st inst. was 11,900 tons, against 4,160 tons in 1863. Straits tin remains dull. One sale reported to us was 111*l* per ton cash. The last transaction in Scotch pig iron was at 58s 9d per ton for cash. Copper is lower.

HEMP.—Manilla is quoted 35*l* to 36*l* 10s per ton for roping qualities.

JUTE.—On Wednesday there were 13,200 bales brought to auction, when about half that quantity sold: low to fine, 18*l* to 30*l* per ton, being previous rates, and the better qualities were most in demand.

TALLOW.—There has been a quiet market throughout the greater part of the week. This morning the closing quotations are as follows:—1st sort Petersburg Y. C., 41s 3d to 41s 6d; April to June, 41s 3d; October to December, 44s 6d to 44s 9d per cwt.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.—Monday, April 4.

	casks. 1861.	casks. 1862.	casks. 1863.	casks. 1864.
Stock this day	71,736	40,305	43,626	54,655
Delivered last week	733	2,236	945	799
Ditto from 1st June	69,355	107,497	70,556	66,266
Arrived last week	225	1,423	75	227
Ditto from 1st June	113,927	90,957	75,903	82,474
Price of Y C	58s 6d	46s 3d	43s 9d	41s 9d
Ditto Town	56s 6d	48s 6d	45s 0d	43s 9d

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market rose 1s 6d to 2s to-day, when the new scale of duties became known, but the business was chiefly speculative. 250 tons clayed Manilla sold, to arrive, at 30s. Two floating cargoes of Mauritius, Nos. 13 to 13½, at 35s. A cargo of brown Paraiba resold at 31s 3d. The week's business in West India is only 670 casks. Grainy and crystallised Demerara, by auction, sold at 48s to 51s. Privately, 6,000 bags Madras have sold: Jaggery, at 37s; native, at 40s per cwt.

COFFEE.—100 cases Nardoo batum sold at 71s to 79s 6d per cwt, being steady prices.

RICE.—548 bags Java, offered by auction, were taken in at 13s. 2,714 bags Bengal, white, at 11s 3d; Ballam, at 8s 6d. Privately, 3,000 bags Moonghy sold at 8s 6d per cwt.

TEA.—The sales were continued to-day, and about 14,647 have passed, with very little alteration in prices. Several breaks of common and black leaf congou realised fair rates. A few parcels of scented caper and scented orange pekoes, however, brought barely previous prices. The sales are postponed until Tuesday next, and the Indian sales will not take place until Thursday, the 14th.

PIMENTO.—778 bags sold at 2⅜d to 2⅝d per lb.

SHELLAC is steady. Good orange sold at 8*l* to 8*l* 5s per cwt.

GAMBIER sold at 23s 6d for good, and 26s per cwt for cubes.

RED SANDERS WOOD.—190 tons sold at 5*l* 7s 6d to 5*l* 10s per ton.

OIL.—1,100 casks cocoa-nut, by auction, sold: Ceylon, 89s 3d to 39s 9d; Cochin, 41s 6d to 43s 6d. 382 casks palm part sold at 33s to 36s per cwt.

TALLOW.—1,350 casks various kinds, by auction, partly sold, including Australian, at 37s 6d to 42s 6d; South American, at 40s to 41s 6d; North American, at 40s to 41s 9d per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar is very quiet—no alteration as respects prices. The Dutch sugars here have been much excited for loaves and crushed—several sales have been made in crushed at about 1s advance, and in loaves 1s to 1s 6d for delivery in May and June next.

DRY FRUITS.—In currants buyers act with great caution, as the market shows signs of weakness, owing to the large stock. Raisins are quiet, and lower offers would be accepted for red, and Chesme. Sultanas a little easier.

FLAX.—Market very dull.

HEMP.—Market flat, but little done during the week. The Government contract, 900 tons, is advertised to be bid for on the 3rd May.

COTTON.—Sales of cotton from Friday, 1st April, to Thursday, 7th April, 1864, inclusive:—350 bales Tinnevelly, at 19¾d to 20¾d for good fair; 1,110 bales Western, 19d for middling fair, 19d to 19½d for fair, 19¾d to 19⅞d for good fair; 240 bales Salem, 19d for middling fair, 19¼d for barely fair, 20¼d to 20½d for fully fair; 50 bales Cocoanada, 18¾d for fair; 60 bales Kurrachee, 14d for middling fair, 14⅜d to 14¾d for fair; 100 bales Bengal, 13d for middling; 500 bales China, 17d to 17¾d for fair, 18s for good fair; 395 bales Brazil, 25d to 26d; 10 bales Greek, 25d; 25 bales West India, 26d—total, 2,840 bales. Although there has been a fair amount of business transacted this week, the cotton market continues dull, and in some cases prices are lower, Western and Madras having declined about ¾d per lb, and Bengal, Kurrachee, and China ¼d to ½d per lb. Yesterday, 2,443 bales various descriptions were offered at public sale, 839 bales were sold as reported below, remainder bought in. At public sale:—264 bales Kurrachee, 12½d to 15½d; 315 bales Bengal, 10¾d to 11d, all faults; 120 bales Madras, 16¼d to 16½d; 40 bales China, 10¾d to 14½d, damaged and all faults; 11 bales Australian, 36d to 51d; 24 bales West India, 25d to 26½d; 14 bales Natal, 7d to 7¼d on the seed, and 24d to 25d clean; 51 bales Madras, 9*l* to 10*l* per bale, damaged and all faults, part cargo of the Golden Age—total, 839 bales. Sales for arrival:—50 bales Tinnevelly, 19¾d, December shipment, for guaranteed good fair; 100 bales Western, 18¾d, July and August delivery, for guaranteed fair; 1,500 bales China, 16¾d, June and July delivery, for guaranteed fair; 200 bales Japan, 18¼d, January shipment, for guaranteed fair—total, 1,850 bales.

IMPORTS AND STOCK OF EAST INDIA COTTON IN LONDON.

	Surat. bales.	Madras. bales.	Bengal. bales.	China. bales.	Total. bales.
Imports, Jan. 1 to April 7	12432	55806	6683	31563	106484
Stock, April 8, 1864	12818	44013	8199	25590	90620
— 1863	22518	40518	23412	2744	89192

PRESENT QUOTATIONS.

	Ordinary. per lb d	Middling. per lb d	Fair. per lb d	Good Fair. per lb d	Good. per lb d
Sawginned Dharwar	18	22	23½	24	25
Surat—Broach	16½	17½	21½	22½	23
Oomrawatty	16½	17½	21½	22½	23
Dhollera	16½	17½	21½	22½	23
Mangarole	16	16½	20	21	21¾
Compta	16	17½	21	21¾	22
Madras—Tinnevelly	16½	18	19½ ¾	20¾	21
Northern and Western	17	18½	19	19¾	20
Salem	...	...	20	21	23
Scinde	12	13	14½	15½	16
Bengal and Rangoon	11	13	15	16	16¾
China	...	...	17½	17¾	...

TOBACCO.—Business has been mostly of a retail character as respects American descriptions; in other growths, transactions have been numerous, but not exceeding a fair average amount. Prices unchanged.

METALS.—We report a continued quiet market. Copper sells but slowly, although higher prices are being paid for ores by the smelters. Tin is neglected, and price of Straits has become a shade easier. Iron is unchanged. Lead is in good demand. Spelter neglected, with stock increased to 11,900 tons here on 1st inst. Tin plates are rather easier to buy.

TALLOW.—Official market letter issued this evening:—

	s	d
Town tallow	43	0
Fat by ditto	2	1½
Yellow Russian	42	9
Melted stuff	31	6
Rough ditto	17	6
Greaves	16	0
Good drogs	7	0

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, April 4.—The total imports of foreign stock into London, last week, amounted to 4,115 head. In the corresponding week in 1863 we received 6,130; in 1862, 2,252; in 1861, 3,258; in 1860, 2,114; in 1859, 2,425; and in 1858, 806 head.

The arrivals of beasts were on the increase, and the quality of most breeds was prime. The beef trade was in a very inactive state, at last Monday's quotations. We were fairly supplied with sheep for the time of year, and nearly all breeds came to hand in good saleable condition. Prime Downs and half-breds in the wool sold slowly at late rates; otherwise, the mutton trade was dull, and heavy sheep declined 2d per 8 lbs. The best Downs in the wool sold at 6s; out of the wool, 4s 8d to 4s 10d per 8 lbs. The top quotation for clipped Lincolns was 4s 4d per 8 lbs. Lambs moved off steadily, at from 6s 8d to 7s 4d per 8 lbs. A few very superior lambs produced 7s 8d per 8 lbs. The supply was only moderate. Calves—the show of which was moderate—were in slow request, at late rates, viz., from 4s 4d to 5s 4d per 8 lbs. The demand for pigs was in a sluggish state, at last week's currency.

SUPPLIES.

	April 6. 1863.	April 4, 1864.
Beasts	3410	4310
Sheep and lambs	19720	22870
Calves	82	137
Pigs	360	410

THURSDAY, April 7.—Although only a limited supply of home-fed beasts was on offer in to-day's market, the demand for all breeds was in a sluggish state, at Monday's currency. The best Scots sold at 4s 10d per 8 lbs. With sheep we were tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied. The mutton trade was in a most inactive state, and in some instances the quotations gave way 2d per 8 lbs. Lambs—the supply of which was moderate—met a slow sale, at from 6s 4d to 7s 4d per 8 lbs. We have to report a dull inquiry for calves, on former terms. In pigs and milch cows, very little was doing, at late rates.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offal.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Coarse and inferior beasts	3	4	to 3	8	Prime Southdown sheep	5	10	to 6	0
Second quality ditto	3	10	4	2	Large coarse calves	4	4	5	0
Prime large oxen	4	4	4	6	Prime small ditto	5	2	5	4
Prime Scots, &c.	4	8	4	10	Large hogs	3	6	4	0
Coarse and inferior sheep	3	8	4	4	Small porkers	4	2	4	6
Second quality ditto	4	8	5	2	Suckling calves, each	17	0	24	0
Prime coarse-woolled do.	5	4	5	8	Quarter old store pigs	20	0	26	0

Lambs, 6s 4d to 7s 4d.

Total Supply—Beasts, 920; cows, 113; sheep and lambs, 5,480; calves, 280; pigs, 260.
Foreign Supply—Beasts, 550; sheep and lambs, 920; calves, 190.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

FRIDAY, April 8.—The trade is steady at our quotations.

Per 8 lbs by the carcase.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beef	3	0	3	2	Inferior mutton	3	4	3	10
Middling ditto	3	4	3	8	Middling ditto	4	6	4	4
Prime large ditto	3	10	4	0	Prime ditto	3	10	4	8
Prime small ditto	4	0	4	2	Veal	4	0	4	6
Large pork	3	2	3	10	Small pork	5	8	6	8

Lamb, 5s 8d to 6s 8d.

HOP MARKET.

BOROUGH, Monday, April 4.—Our market is firm, with a steady demand for the few English growths on offer. In Americans there is more doing; other descriptions are quiet. Mid and East Kents, 120s, 140s, 180s; Weald of Kents, 115s, 130s, 145s; Sussex, 105s, 120s, 130s; Bavarians, 105s, 135s, 168s; Belgians, 80s, 84s, 94s; Americans, 105s, 120s, 132s.

POTATO MARKET.

SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Monday, April 4.—The arrivals, both coastwise and by rail, have been large, and the prices are rather lower. The following are this day's quotations:—Yorkshire Flukes, 70s to 90s; ditto Regents, 50s to 70s; ditto Rocks, 45s to 50s; Dunbar Regents, 65s to 75s; Kent and Essex Regents, 50s to 70s; North Berwick Regents, 50s to 60s; Perth, Forfar, and Fifeshire Regents, 45s to 50s; ditto Rocks, 45s; ditto Reds, 45s per ton.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY, April 7.

SMITHFIELD.—Meadow hay, 3*l* 0s to 4*l* 10s; clover, 4*l* 0s to 5*l* 10s; and straw, 1*l* 2s to 1*l* 10s per load. A moderate supply.

CUMBERLAND.—Meadow hay, 3*l* 0s to 4*l* 10s; clover, 4*l* 0s to 5*l* 10s; and straw, 1*l* 2s to 1*l* 10s per load. Trade inactive.

WHITECHAPEL.—Meadow hay, 3*l* 0s to 4*l* 10s; clover, 4*l* 0s to 5*l* 10s; and straw, 1*l* 2s to 1*l* 10s per load. Slow trade.

COAL MARKET.

FRIDAY, April 8.—Hetton 20s—Haswell, 20s—South Hetton, 20s—Hartlepool, 20s—South Hartlepool, 19s 9d—Kelloe, 19s 9d—Tanfield Moor Butes, 14s 9d. Ships at market, 20; 25 at sea.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, April 8.—The demand continues very fair, and sales to some extent have again been made this week at very firm prices, whilst stocks of the most current descriptions are getting more and more reduced.

CORN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Friday, April 8.—Market fairly attended; wheat quiet, and prices rather easier; flour unchanged; Indian corn dull; beans, oats and oatmeal unchanged.

The Gazette.

Tuesday, April 5.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. Nicholson, Ugthorpe, Yorkshire, farmer.

BANKRUPTS.

W. H. Swift, York road, City road, beerhouse keeper—J. A. Mason, Clifton street, Finsbury, cheesemonger—H. Richardson, Brighton—C. Johnson, Colchester, cattle dealer—J. Alexander, Park terrace, South street, Kennington park—St A. Miller, Charlwood street, Westminster, commission agent—W. Rust, late of Bull-and-Mouth street, St Martin's-le-Grand—F. J. Smith, Bromley, wine merchant—S. S. Gregson, Beckford row, Walworth road, linendraper—I. Brooks, Skipper's folly, Old Gravel lane, St George's-in-the-East—E. Ivett, Bedford, brickmaker—A. Silvester, New Bond street and New Dorset place, Clapham road, photographic artist—L. Pignat, Denmark street, Bloomsbury, importer of foreign goods—J. Edwards, St Swithin's lane, solicitor—J. Davies, late of Drake street, Red Lion square, compositor—G. Booth, Sydenham, brickmaker—T. Fleming, Rose terrace, Stepney green, builder — E. Freeman, Southampton, grocer — George Augustus Cock, Bath street, City road, bonnet block maker — C. Rose, Wells street, Wellclose square—G. Gibbins, Greenwich, assistant to an eating house keeper — A. Abrahams, late of Lamb's Conduit street, tobacconist—S. Spencer, Upper Kennington lane, lodging house keeper—J. I. Israel, Stepney, dealer in tongues—J. Cropp, Upper Seymour street—S. S. Short, City road, barman—J. Hale, Kentish town, builder—W. C. Harris, late of Dilwyn—T. Ward, Kingstone, farmer—J. Wood, Worcester, gunmaker—S. Rogers, Plymouth, grocer—W. H. and T. A. Bradley, Handsworth Woodhouse, colliery owners—J. C. Ackroyd, Tickhill, horse dealer—G. Drewery, late of Kingston-upon-Hull, innkeeper — J. Otter, Binbrook, licensed victualler — I. Charlton, Liverpool, provision dealer—H. Jones, Gors, farmer—G. S. Thompson, Chester, seedsman—R. Robinson, Roberindale, farmer—R. Crofts, Redmile, shopkeeper—T. Chadwick, Mexbrough, cattle dealer—J. Harrison, Birkenhead, foreman mason—T. C. Davies, Swansea, licensed victualler—W. H. Spring, Swansea—W. Braithwaite, Stockton-on-the-Forest, brickmaker—W. Alexander, Brightlingsea, sawyer—J. Durbin, Nailsea—M. Jones, Bristol, schoolmistress—A. Coombes, Winterbourne, bootmaker—W. H. Connold, York, watchmaker—L. Green, Birmingham, tailor—J. B. Terrell, Manchester—D. Wadley, Broadway, grocer—E. Nettleton, Leeds, lodging-house keeper—C. Peters, Maidstone, grocer—C. Bigg, Luton, bootmaker—J. Furness, Bakewell, shoemaker—C. White, Spalding, journeyman coachbuilder—J. Wood, Newton, innkeeper—C. Green, Dunkeston, smith—T. Greengrass, Norwich, bricklayer—W. Lusher, Cambridge, teadealer—H. Mably, Boscastle, innkeeper—T. Baylis, late of Stafford, grocer—W. Jackson, Bootle-cum-Bamford, innkeeper—M. Bates, Huddersfield, commission agent—W. H. Jobson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, clerk—H. Spearman, Colchester, bookseller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

T. A. Allan, Glasgow, wholesale grocer—J. Templeman and Co., Glasgow, manufacturing chemists—A. Turnbull, New Cathcart, saddler—W. Scott, Brechin, ironmonger—H. Reid, Glasgow, grocer—J. M'Lachlan, Port Glasgow, lodging-house keeper—D. C. Barker and Co., Glasgow, commission merchants.

GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

BANKRUPTS.

T. F. Wright, Clerkenwell close, licensed victualler—W. Williams, Dunning's alley, cabinet maker—W. Paine, Compton street, baker—D. F. Wigg, Islington, publican—J. Jarvis, Kingston-upon-Thames, painter—W. A. Mercer, Hendon—T. Sharp, Southampton row, lodging-house keeper—E. Upjohn, Lower Belgrave street, dairyman—T. G. Moss, Bermondsey, iron plate worker—T. Mills, Marylebone road and Thornton place, glass stainer—G. Fardell, Islington, Post Office clerk—A. E. Hubbard, Poplar, bottled beer merchant—E. Crozier, Hampstead road, baker—G. Hampton, Essex, farm bailiff—A. Jacobson, Houndsditch, clothier—W. Elstone, Arundel, stationer—S. T. Mapplethorpe, Great Portland street, tailor—R. K. Meaden, Hammersmith, commercial traveller—S. Thorley, Cheadle, beerhouse keeper—E. Lawrence, Bourne, commission agent—A Webb, Tewkesbury, baker—T. H. Flemming, Freshfield, doctor of medicine—W. A. Goss, Torquay, builder—T. Gaved, St. Austell, clay agent—J. Walton, the younger, Great Habton, corn miller—W. H. Buckton, Kingston upon Hull, corn factor—J. Grummitt, Kingston upon Hull, commission agent—J. H. Hartley and R. Hinchcliffe, cloth finishers—H. Williams, Bangor, builder—J. A. Davenport, Over, salt merchant—J. Piggott, Woor Hall—E. S. Bent, Manchester, attorney—J. Sidebottom, Rochdale, hard waste spinner—G. Riley, E. Riley, and R. Riley, Burnley, carriers—H. T. Low, North Shields, blacksmith—J. Bailes, North Shields, leather seller—G. Hall, Walmersley-cum-Shutleworth, quarryman—T. Taylor, Middleton, farm labourer—H. Jackson, Liverpool, master mariner—E. Riley, Accrington, organist—N. Shaw, Bolton, cotton waste dealer—R. Hey, Pilling, dealer in potatoes—Patrick Preston, Liverpool, shoe dealer—R. Hayhurst, Rawtenstall, cotton waste dealer—T. H. Carter, Liverpool, commercial traveller—T. Emett, Fulwood—J. Schofield, Liverpool W. T. Stott, Manchester, assistant—J. R. Unsworth, Bradshaw—T. Callaghan, Liverpool, cattle dealer—G. Goldberg, Manchester, travelling jeweller—C. Garratt, Longsight, clerk—J. K. Aspden, Great Bolton, clogger—J. Searle, March, confectioner—S. Simms, Bristol, beer retailer—J. Longley, Rainham, grocer—W. Porteous, Camden Town, travelling draper—G. Sturgess, Newport, painter—S. Mills, Kingston-upon Hull, innkeeper—B. Oliver, Kingston-upon-Hull, bricklayer—J. P. King, Birmingham, grocer—E. Hair, Birmingham, tobacconist—C. Minchew, Birmingham, journeyman—J. W. Allwood, Sheffield, professor of music—U. Parkin, Ecclesfield, coal miner—T. Goodison, Sheffield, chemist—W. Parkinson, Liverpool, journeyman—A. F. Roberts, Liverpool, lodging-house keeper—J. Roberts, Everton, builder—G. Capper, Middlewich, publican—F. T. Smith, Hereford, herbalist—W. Parker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, agent—J. Triptree, Yeovil, glove manufacturer—J. Wilkinson, Blackford bridge, licensed victualler—R. Dugdale, Bury, joiner—R. B. Lane, Norwich, journeyman—J. Freeborough, South Retford, gardener—J. Heath, Walesby, [illegible]ainer—E. Dawson, Hartshill, commission agent—S. Evans, Wentnor, farmer—J. Farmer, Taunton, shoemaker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. McAlpine or Miller, St. Ninians—R. Osbourne, baker, Mary hill, near Glasgow—Thomson and Smith, perfumers, Dundee—T. Bryden, farmer, Berclees.

Official Railway Traffic Returns.

Amount expended per last Report.	Average cost per mile.	Dividend per cent. Year 1861.	Dividend per cent. Year 1862.	Dividend per cent. First half 1863.	Name of Railways	Week ending.	RECEIPTS — Passengers, parcels, &c.	RECEIPTS — Merchandise, minerals, cattle, &c.	RECEIPTS — Total Receipts.	RECEIPTS — Same week 1863	Traffic per mile per week.	Miles open in 1864	Miles open in 1863
£	£	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d		1864	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£	£		
1,292,668	10,240	4 10 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	Belfast and Northern Counties ...	Apr. 1	1222 19 4	865 3 7	2068 2 11	2077	15	136	136
410,000	14,643	9 10 0	9 10 0	4 15 0	Blyth and Tyne	Mar. 26	194 0 0	1540 0 0	1734 0 0	1692	62	28	28
3,931,519	32,492	4 12 6	4 0 0	2 0 0	Bristol and Exeter...	Apr. 3	3823 19 5	2342 5 1	6166 4 6	5752	50	121¼	121¼
9,749,338	41,664	5 5 0	5 10 0	2 12 6	Caledonian	3	4765 17 1	12795 14 2	17561 11 3	15514	71	245	234½
1,918,894	10,372	...	...	...	Detroit and Milwaukee ...	Mar. 10	2443 0 0	2568 0 0	5011 0 0	3544	27	189	185
1,100,000	17,460	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 5 0	Dublin and Drogheda ...	Apr. 3	1074 13 8	639 12 2	1714 5 10	1486	22	75	63
1,077,106	17,097	4 5 0	4 5 3	2 0 0	Dublin and Belfast Junction ...	Mar. 27	837 0 0	437 0 0	1274 0 0	1287	20	63	63
19,190,969	19,518	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 10 0	East Indian—Bengal ...	Dec. 20	7131 0 0	8843 0 0	15974 0 0	12003	26	608¾	473
		5 0 0	5 0 0	2 10 0	Do. North-West Provinces ...	20	2218 0 0	4395 0 0	6614 0 0	4202	20	328½	279¾
15,624,374	14,634	...	...	...	Grand Trunk of Canada ...	Feb. 27	5074 6 9	13827 0 2	18901 6 11	18537	17	1090	1090
20,619,602	31,100	2 6 3	2 5 0	0 12 6	Great Eastern	Apr. 3	14097 2 11	14697 16 0	28794 18 11	30570	43	663	663
10,017,110	18,608	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 10 0	Great Indian Peninsula ...	Jan. 31	5872 0 0	8811 0 0	12683 0 0	9139	23	538¼	437¾
14,999,265	42,733	5 15 0	6 10 0	2 2 6	Great Northern	Apr. 3	...	...	30807 0 0	26373	87	353	351
1,463,463	25,232	7 5 0	7 0 0	3 10 0	Great North of Scotland ...	Mar. 27	600 7 9	1098 18 6	1699 6 3	1833	29	58	58
5,490,501	15,507	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 2 6	Great Southern & Western (Irish)	Apr. 1	5098 10 3	3263 13 4	8362 3 7	7449	22	373½	329
43,972,630	41,641	2 12 6	1 15 0	1 0 0	Great Western	3	28916 5 7	31501 7 7	60417 13 2	57367	57	1056¼	1032
[illegible]	14,690	1 10 0	2 0 0	...	Great Western of Canada ...	Mar. 11	...	...	13894 0 0	14576	40	345	345
19,802,800	50,131	5 5 0	3 17 6	2 2 6	Lancashire and Yorkshire... ...	Apr. 3	14905 0 0	22185 0 0	37090 0 0	34550	92	403	395¼
48,000,000	40,000	4 5 0	4 2 6	2 2 6	London & North-Western, &c. ...	3	46034 0 0	53889 0 0	99923 0 0	92117	81	1229⅜	1179¼
2,091,867	364,116	3 2 6	3 10 0	1 15 0	London and Blackwall ..	3	1613 0 0	228 0 0	1841 0 0	1841	320	5⅞	5⅞
794,244	17,650	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	London, Tilbury, and Southd Ex.	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	45
11,171,601	42,640	6 0 0	6 0 0	2 10 0	London, Brighton & South Coast	2	14381 0 0	4355 0 0	18736 0 0	22817	75	250½	261¾
14,658,647	32,574	4 15 0	5 0 0	2 5 0	London and South-Western ..	3	...	...	23388 0 0	22550	52	450½	441½
3,805,035	52,707	...	...	...	London, Chatham, and Dover ...	Mar. 27	4775 0 0	836 0 0	5611 0 0	3225	78	72¾	72¾
12,461,004	52,138	1 0 0	...	...	Manches., Sheffld, & Lincolnshire	Apr 3	5338 0 0	9860 0 0	15198 0 0	14944	63	239½	239½
1,473,748	392,996	...	...	2 10 0	Metropolitan	3	...	...	2175 13 0	2104	580	3¾	...
22,708,052	35,428	6 12 6	6 6 0	2 17 6	Midland	3	...	...	43847 0 0	41577	68	641	614¼
3,550,000	13,706	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 5 0	Midland Gt Western (Irish) ..	1	2286 13 4	2307 6 2	4593 19 6	4432	17	262	259¼
917,728	12,835	5 10 0	5 5 0	2 5 0	Monklands	2	...	...	1660 2 7	1395	23	71½	71½
9,758,603	23,571	3 0 0	0 17 6	0 12 6	North British	3	4421 0 0	8093 0 0	12514 0 0	11423	30	414	410½
30,762,000	28,093	5 2 6	4 12 6	2 2 6	North-Eastern—Berwick ...	2	...	...	54249 0 0	49769	49	1095	1079
		4 10 0	3 15 0	1 10 0	Do. York								
		2 16 3	2 6 4	0 18 9	Do. Leeds								
1,765,574	196,175	5 5 0	5 10 0	3 0 0	North London	3	...	...	3486 6 5	3323	387	9	9
5,467,829	21,448	3 5 0	3 5 0	1 15 0	North Staffordshire ...	3	...	...	8482 0 0	8215	33	254	48
2,665,356	29,289	6 2 6	5 12 6	2 17 6	Scottish Central	3	1713 3 7	3535 10 1	5248 13 8	4923	57	91	91
3,464,170	25,080	1 0 0	0 18 9	0 8 9	Scottish North-Eastern ...	Mar. 26	...	...	4748 0 0	4745	34	138	136
14,884,042	48,641	4 11 3	5 2 6	2 5 0	South-Eastern	26	16184 0 0	5339 0 0	21523 0 0	17070	70	306	306
2,752,485	26,456	1 7 6	1 7 0	0 9 0	South Devon	Apr. 3	2705 17 2	1086 8 2	3792 5 4	3609	50	75½	75½
1,503,365	27,334	8 10 0	9 0 0	4 10 0	Taff Vale	Mar. 27	...	...	5417 0 0	5537	95	57	55
1,301,237	20,174	5 5 0	5 0 0	2 10 0	Ulster...	27	1314 0 0	1183 0 0	2497 0 0	2225	24	105½	92
1,260,854	27,735	3 5 0	3 10 0	1 12 8	Vale of Neath	27	359 0 0	1892 0 0	2242 0 0	2030	51	44¾	36
1,276,027	16,571	1 15 0	1 5 0	0 10 0	Waterford and Limerick	25	531 0 0	685 0 0	1216 0 0	1232	16	77	77

COMMERCIAL TIMES

Weekly Price Current.

☞ The prices in the following list are carefully revised every Friday afternoon, by an eminent house in each department.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

Add 5 per cent. to duties on pepper and tobacco, and ½ per cent. on wines.

	s	d	s	d
Shot duty free				
First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt	0	0	0	0
Montreal	29	0	30	0
First sort Pearl, U.S.	0	0	0	0
Montreal	32	0	0	0
Cocoa duty 1d per lb				
West India ... per cwt	51	0	100	0
Guayaquil	69	0	72	0
Brazil	42	0	60	0
Coffee duty 3d per lb				
Jamaica, good middling to fine ... per cwt	85	0	110	0
fine ord to mid	71	0	84	0
Mocha, ungarbled	60	0	80	0
garbled, com. to good	82	0	93	0
garbled, fine	95	0	104	0
Ceylon, native, ord to fine	70	0	75	0
ordinary	65	0	69	0
plantation, ordinary to fine ord	70	0	78	0
fine fine ord. to mid	79	0	85	0
good mid. to fine	86	0	100	0
Java	63	0	92	0
Singapore, ord to good ord	57	0	73	0
Sumatra and Padang	57	0	73	0
Madras and Telli cherry	67	0	96	0
Malabar and Mysore	71	0	96	0
St Domingo	62	0	72	0
Brazil, washed	73	0	82	0
good and fine ord	70	6	74	0
common to real ord	60	0	70	0
Costa Rica	68	0	90	0
Havana and Cuba	68	0	90	0
Porto Rico & La Guayra	67	0	88	0
Drugs and Dyes duty free				
Aloes, Barbadoes ... p cwt	50	0	340	0
Argol, Bologna	90	0	95	0
Bark, Peruvian, pale. p lb	1	3	2	0
Quercitron ... per cwt	6	6	10	0
Camphor, unrefined	110	0	115	0
Castol oil, good pale p lb	0	6	0	6½
Saffron	32	0	34	0
Cochineal				
Teneriffe ... per lb	3	7	4	3
Mexican	3	4	3	6
Lac Dye—good to fine.	1	4	2	2
Turmeric				
Bengal ... per cwt	30	0	35	0
Madras	28	0	30	0
China	0	0	0	0
Terra Japonica, Cutch	27	0	27	6
Gambier	23	0	26	0
Dyewoods duty free	£	s	£	s
Brazil Wood ... per ton	70	0	75	0
Fustic, Cuba	7	10	8	10
Jamaica	6	10	6	15
Logwood, Campeachy	9	10	10	10
Jamaica	4	7	4	10
Red Saunders	5	7	5	12
Sapan Wood	7	0	10	0
Eggs—French ... 120	4s	6d	6s	0d
Fruit—**Almonds**	s	d	s	d
Jordan, duty free, new 100	0	200	0	
Barbary sweet	44	0	0	0
Bitter	42	0	0	0
Currants, duty 7s per cwt				
Patras, new	25	0	30	0
do old	25	0	26	0
Vostizza, new	32	0	25	0
Island, new	26	0	30	0
Gulf, new	29	0	34	0
Figs duty 7s per cwt				
Turkey ... per cwt d p	33	0	50	0
Plums, duty 7s per cwt				
French, bottled	70	0	130	0
German	20	0	0	0
Prunes, duty 7s new d p	20	0	23	0
Raisins, duty 7s per cwt				
Valentia, new	28	0	36	0
do. old	0	0	0	0
Muscatel	38	0	116	0
Smyrna, red & Cheame	27	0	40	0
Sultana	36	0	45	0
Oranges	s	d	s	d
St Michael, 1st quality, large box	49	0	55	0
Do. 2nd quality	31	0	34	6
Valencia	26	0	27	6
Lisbon & St Ubes, ½ ch	22	6	25	0
Sicily ... per box	10	0	12	6
Lemons				
Messina ... per case	13	6	16	0
Lisbon ... per ½ chest	0	0	0	0
Barcelona nuts ... per bag	33	0	33	6
Spanish nuts ... p br	46	0	47	0
Brazil nuts ... per 100	30	0	31	6
Coker nuts	16	0	30	0
Flax duty free	£	s	£	s
Riga K ... per ton	52	0	53	0
— W F P K	62	0	64	0
St Petersburg, 12-head	46	0	48	0
— 9-head	38	0	40	0
Egyptian, good dressed	58	0	64	0
— native ditto	23	0	25	0
Hemp duty free				
St Ptrsbg, clean, per ton	38	0	41	0
outshot	37	10	0	0
half-clean	37	0	0	0
Riga, Rhine	44	0	0	0
Manilla	33	0	52	0
East Indian Sunn	28	0	33	0
Jute	17	10	30	15
rejections	15	0	15	10
cuttings	9	15	10	5
Coir, rope	23	0	30	0
junk	18	0	23	0
fibre	23	10	30	0

	s	d	s	d
Hides—Ox and Cow, p lb	s	d	s	d
B. A. and M. Vid. dry	0	6	0	9½
Do & R. Grande, saltd	0	4½	0	6
Brazil, dry	0	6	0	7
dry salted	0	4½	0	6
Drysalted Mauritius	0	5	0	5½
Rio, dry Rio Grande	0	7	0	9½
West Coast hides	0	6½	0	7½
Cape, salted	0	3	0	5½
Australian	0	3	0	4½
New York	0	4	0	4s
East India	0	4½	1	1½
Kips, Russia	0	9	1	0½
S America Horse, p hide	5	0	11	0
Indigo duty free				
Bengal ... per lb	1	0	7	11
Oude	1	8	6	3
Madras	0	9	6	8
Kurpah	1	0	6	5
Manilla	1	3	5	0
Leather per lb				
Crop hides ... 30 to 45 lb	0	11	1	5
do ... 50 65	1	4	1	10
English Butts 16	24	1	2	2
do 28	36	1	4	2
Foreign Butts 16	25	1	0	2
do 28	36	1	0	2
Calf Skins ... 28	35	1	6	2
do 40	60	1	5	2
do 80	100	1	3	1
Dressing Hides	0	11	1	3
Shaved do	1	0	1	4
Horse Hides, English	0	10	1	2
do Spanish, per hide	6	0	17	0
Kips, Petersburg, per lb	1	2	1	9
do East India	0	6	1	11
Metals—**Copper** per ton	£	s	£	s
Sheating, bolts, &c.	107	0	110	0
Bottoms	113	0	115	0
Old	93	0	0	0
Tough cake	100	0	103	0
Best select	103	0	106	0
Iron, per ton	£	s	£	s
Bars, &c., British	8	10	9	0
Nail rods	9	15	10	10
Hoops	11	10	12	0
Sheets	11	10	12	10
Pig, No. 1, Wales	4	5	5	0
Bars	8	0	8	10
Rails	7	15	8	5
Pig, No 1, Clyde	3	0	3	5
Swedish	12	15	13	5
Lead, per ton—Eng. pig	22	0	22	5
sheet	23	15	0	0
red lead	23	0	0	0
white do	27	10	28	10
patent shot	23	15	24	0
Spanish pig	21	10	0	0
Steel, Swedish in kegs	15	10	0	0
in faggots	17	10	0	0
Spelter, for. per ton	21	10	0	0
Tin				
English blocks, p ton	112	0	0	0
bars in barrels	113	0	0	0
Refined	118	0	0	0
Banca	115	0	0	0
Straits	111	0	112	0
Tin Plates, per box	s	d	s	d
Charcoal, I C	28	6	30	0
Coke, I C	26	0	27	0
Molasses duty 5s.				
British, W. I. ... per cwt	18	6	21	0
Foreign	17	6	19	6
East India	12	6	17	0
Oils—Fish	£	s	£	s
Sperm ... per tun	75	0	75	10
Head matter	72	0	73	0
South Sea	48	0	48	10
Seal, pale	47	0	47	10
Cod	48	0	0	0
East India	39	0	40	0
Olive, Gallipoli	60	0	0	0
Sicily	56	0	57	0
Palm ... per ton	32	0	36	10
Cocoa-nut	39	10	43	10
Rapeseed, pale (foreign)	43	0	43	10
Linseed	39	0	0	0
Black Sea ... p qr	57s	0d	0s	0d
St Petersbg Morshank	57	6	58	0
Do cake (English) p ton	9l	10s	9l	15s
Do Foreign	8	12	9	12
Rape do	4	10	5	10
Petroleum—per tun.				
Crude Pennsylvania	15	10	0	0
Crude Canadian	0	0	0	0
Refined ... per gal	1s	11½d	2s	0d
Provisions—Duty free.				
Butter—Waterford p cwt	104s	0d	106s	0d
Carlow	104	0	106	0
Cork 4ths new	84	0	0	0
Limerick	84	0	92	0
Friesland fresh	114	0	0	0
American new	98	0	0	0
Jersey	108	0	110	0
Bacon, singed—Waterf.	62	0	0	0
Hamburg	56	0	57	0
Hams—York	84	0	94	0
Irish	86	0	94	0
Lard—Waterford & Limerick bladder	68	0	0	0
Cork and Belfast do	60	0	0	0
Firkin and keg Irish	48	0	0	0
American & Canadian	0	0	0	0
Cask do do	54	0	56	0
Pork—Amer. & Can. p. b	90	0	0	0
Beef—Amer. & Can. p tc	98	0	112	0
Cheese—Edam	60	0	62	0
Gouda	52	0	0	0
Canter	18	0	22	0
American	42	0	56	0
Rice duty free				
Carolina ... per cwt	35	0	46	0
Bengal, yellow & white	8	0	14	0
Madras	9	6	10	6
Java and Manilla	10	0	21	0
Sago duty 4½d per cwt				
Pearl ... per cwt	18	0	24	6

	s	d	s	d
Saltpetre.	s	d	s	d
Bengal ... per cwt	34	0	36	0
Bombay and Scinde	32	0	35	6
English, refined	39	6	40	0
Nitrate of Soda	15	0	16	0
Seeds				
Caraway ... per cwt	30	0	34	0
Canary ... per qr	60	0	64	0
Clover, red ... per cwt	37	0	46	0
white	40	0	56	0
Coriander	18	0	21	0
Linseed, foreign per qr	60	0	64	0
English	68	0	70	0
Mustard, br ... p bush	13	0	15	0
white	8	0	12	0
Rape, per last of 10 qrs	£33	0	34	0
Silk duty free	s	d	s	d
Surdah ... per lb	20	0	21	0
Cossimbuzar	14	6	17	0
Gonatea	14	0	20	6
Comercolly	14	0	20	0
Bealeah, &c.	10	0	12	0
China, Tsatlee	18	0	23	6
Taysaam	17	0	20	0
Canton	12	0	18	0
Thrown	15	6	21	0
Raws—White Novi	30	0	35	0
Fossombrone	27	0	28	6
Bologna	0	0	0	0
Royals	23	0	24	0
Trento	22	0	24	0
Milan	22	0	25	0
Organzines				
Piedmont, 22-24	27	6	31	0
Do 24-28	27	6	31	0
Milan & Bergam, 18-22	29	0	31	0
Do. 22-24	29	0	30	0
Do. 24-28	28	0	30	0
Do. 28-32	0	0	0	0
Trams—Milan, 22-24	29	0	31	0
Do. 24-28	27	0	29	0
Brutias—Short reel	0	0	0	0
Long do	0	0	0	0
Demirdsch	0	0	0	0
Patent do	27	0	31	0
Persians	13	0	17	0
Spices, in bond—**Pepper**, duty 6d				
Malabar ... per lb	0	4½	0	4¾
Eastern	0	3¾	0	4½
White	0	5½	1	2
Pimento, duty free				
mid and good ... per lb	0	2½	0	2¾
Cinnamon, duty free				
Ceylon, 1, 2, 3	0	11	3	0
Malabar & Tellichery	0	9	1	1
Cassia Lignea, duty free ... per cwt	85	0	95	0
Cloves, duty free				
Amboyna and Bencoolen ... per lb	0	4½	1	5
Bourbon and Zanzibar	0	3½	0	4½
Ginger, duty free				
East India com. p cwt	36	0	37	6
Do. Cochin and Calicut	62	0	135	0
African	37	0	38	0
Mace, duty free ... per lb	0	10	3	4
Nutmegs, duty free ... p lb	0	9	4	2
Spirits Rum duty 16s 2d per gal.				
Jamaica, per gal., bond				
15 to 25 O P	2	2	2	4
30 to 35 —	2	6	3	6
fine marks	4	6	5	0
Demerara, proof	1	7	1	8
Leeward Island —	1	5	1	6
East India —	1	4	1	5
Foreign —	1	4	1	5
Brandy, duty 10s 5d p gal				
Vintage of 1st brands in hhds: 1863	6	6	6	7
1862	8	2	8	3
1860	9	2	9	4
1859	10	4	10	6
Geneva, common	2	0	2	1
Fine	2	4	2	6
Corn spirits, pf duty paid	11	8	11	9
Spirits f.o.b. Exportation	1	6	1	10
Malt spirits, duty paid	12	6	13	6
Sugar—duty, Refined, 18s 4d; white clayed, 16s; brown clayed, 13s 10d; not equal to brown, 12s 8d; molasses, 5s 0d per cwt.	s	d	s	d
British plantation, yellow	31	6	36	0
brown	26	6	31	6
Mauritius, yellow	31	0	36	0
brown	24	6	31	0
Bengal, crys., good yellow and white	34	0	37	0
Benares, grey & white	29	6	35	0
Date, yellow and grey	27	6	32	6
ord to fine brown	22	0	27	0
Penang, grey and white	33	6	34	6
brown and yellow	26	6	33	6
Madras, grny yel & white	30	6	35	6
brown and soft yellow	24	6	28	6
Jaggery	23	0	24	6
Siam and China white	31	6	34	0
brown and yellow	24	6	31	0
Manilla, clayed	29	0	30	6
muscovado	24	6	26	0
Java, grey and white	34	6	36	0
brown and yellow	25	0	34	0
Havana, white	35	6	36	6
brown and yellow	26	6	35	0
Bahia, grey and white	30	0	33	6
brown	25	6	29	6
Pernam & Paraiba, white	30	6	34	0
brown and yellow	25	6	30	6
For. Mus. low to fine grocy	31	6	35	6
brown	26	6	31	6
Refined—For consumption				
8 to 10 lb loaves	57	0	58	0
12 to 14 lb loaves	56	0	56	6
Titlers, 22 to 24 lb	54	0	55	0
Lumps, 45 lb	0	0	0	0
Wet crushed	51	6	52	0
Pieces	45	0	48	0
Bastards	37	0	40	0
Treacle	16	0	19	0

	s	d	s	d
Sugar—Refr. continued	s	d	s	d
For export, free on board.				
Turkey loaves, 1 to 4 lb.	43	0	44	0
6 lb loaves	41	0	42	0
10 lb do.	40	0	41	0
14 lb do.	0	0	0	0
Titlers, 22 to 26 lb	28	6	29	0
Lumps, 40 to 45 lb	0	0	0	0
Crushed	38	0	39	0
Bastards	0	0	0	0
Treacle	16	0	19	0
Dutch, refined, f. o. b. in Holland				
6 lb loaves	41	6	42	0
10 lb do	40	6	41	0
Superfine crushed	36	0	0	0
No. 1, crushed	34	9	35	0
No. 2	34	9	35	0
Belgian refined, f. o. b. at Antwerp.				
8 to 10 lb loaves	39	0	40	0
Crushed, 1	35	6	0	0
Tallow—Duty free				
N. Amer. melted, p cwt	0	0	0	0
St Petersburg, 1st Y C	41	3	0	0
Tar—Stockholm, p brl	22	0	22	6
Archangel	25	6	0	0
Tea duty 1s per lb				
Congou, low ... bd	0	8	0	8½
common good	0	9½	0	11
ra. str. and str. bk. lf.	1	0	1	2
fine and Pekoe kinds	1	4	2	6
Souchong	1	0	2	10
Pekoe, flowery	0	11	2	6
Orange	0	9	1	0
Scented	1	0	2	6
Scented Caper	0	8	2	0
Oolong	0	7	2	0
Hyson	1	4	2	2
mid to fine	2	6	3	6
Young Hyson	0	8	2	6
Canton & Twankay kds	0	8	1	1
Gunpowder	1	4	3	8
Canton & Twankay kds	0	9	1	7
Imperial	1	4	1	9
Timber—Duty 1s—Timber & Hewn Wood—Dantzic and Memel fir ... per load	60	0	80	0
Riga fir	70	0	75	0
Swedish fir	50	0	55	0
Canada red pine	70	0	95	0
— yellow pine, large	70	0	85	0
— — small	60	0	65	0
M. Brunswk & Can Bd. pine	70	0	80	0
Quebec oak	140	0	150	0
Baltic oak	60	0	130	0
African oak	140	0	200	0
Indian teake	240	0	260	0
Wainscot logs 18 ft each	70	0	105	0
Deals & Sawn & Prepared Wood, dy 2s p load				
Norway, Petersbg stand.	£10	0	13	0
Swedish	9	0	11	0
Russian	12	10	16	0
Finland	8	0	10	10
Canada 1st pine	15	15	18	10
— 2nd	11	0	12	10
American spruce	8	0	11	0
Dantzic deck, each	14s	0	30s	0
Staves duty 1s per load				
Baltic, per mille	£200	0	240	0
Quebec, per standard do.	60	0	62	0
Tobacco dy 3s p lb & 5pct	s	d	s	d
Maryland, per lb, bond	0	6	0	9
Virginia leaf	1	2	1	3
— stript	1	10	2	0
Kentucky leaf	0	7½	1	1
— stript	1	0	1	4
Negrohead ... dy 4s or 4s 6d	2	0	4	0
Columbian lf. dy 3s & 5 pc	0	8	2	2
Havana	1	6	6	0
— cigars, bd duty 5s	6	0	22	0
Turpentine—Per cwt.				
American Spirits, wth cks	90	0	0	0
French do.	81	0	81	6
Rough	28	0	32	0
Wool—**English**.—Per pack of 240 lb.				
Fleeces So. Down hogs	£23	10	24	10
Half-bred hogs	27	10	28	10
Kent fleeces	24	10	25	0
S. Dwn ewes & wthrs	21	0	22	0
Leicester do	23	0	24	0
Sorts—Clothing, picklock	21	10	22	0
Prime and picklock	20	10	21	0
Choice	19	0	20	0
Super	18	0	18	10
Combing—Wethr mat	24	0	24	10
Picklock	21	10	22	0
Common	18	0	19	0
Hog matching	26	0	27	0
Picklock matching	21	0	22	0
Super do	18	0	19	0
Colonial—	s	d	s	d
Sydney—Lambs	1	3	2	0
Scoured, &c	1	3	2	6
Unwashed	0	8	1	2
Locks and pieces	1	0	1	7
Slipe and skin	1	2	1	4
Port Philip—Lambs	1	3	2	8
Scoured &c	1	5	2	8
Unwashed	0	8	1	3
Locks and pieces	1	0	1	8
S. Australian—Lambs	1	2	1	10
Scoured, &c	1	3	2	0
Unwashed	0	6	1	2
Locks and pieces	1	2	1	4
V. D. Land—Lambs	1	3	2	1
Scoured &c	1	3	1	10
Unwashed	0	8	1	1
Locks and pieces	1	1	1	8
Cape G. Hope—Fleeces	1	1	2	0
Lambs	1	0	1	8
Scoured, &c	1	0	2	0
Unwashed	0	7	0	11
Wine duty 1s and 2s 6d per gal	£	s	£	s
Port ... per pipe	24	0	80	0
Claret ... hhd	6	0	70	0
Sherry ... but	15	0	180	0
Madeira ... pipe	65	0	105	0

STATEMENT

Of Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles in the 14 weeks ending April 2, 1864, showing the Stock on April 2, compared with the corresponding period of 1863.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

☞ Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for Exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

SUGAR.

British Plantation.	Imported. 1863	Imported. 1864	Exported. 1863	Exported. 1864	Home Consump. 1863	Home Consump. 1864	Stock. 1863	Stock. 1864
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
West India...	17628	13495	60	74	23779	17882	9827	6459
Mauritius ..	17998	7304	673	127	9777	6504	11974	13324
Bengal & Pg.	1022	442	211	44	2747	962	3352	1082
Madras ...	2884	2709	109	174	2241	2821	4626	5042
Total B.P.	39532	22880	1053	419	40544	28169	29779	25907
Foreign.								
Siam, &c.....	6882	3250	160	767	1387	2930	14865	20297
Cuba & Hav.	1983	1416	564	1084	5058	4609	10919	10073
Brazil.....	2042	1369	163	64	2293	2405	3271	1799
P. Rico, &c.	867	244	6	223	3158	3537	3018	4032
Beetroot.....	...	785	...	...	...	328	...	457
TotalFrgn	11815	7064	893	2138	11896	15809	32064	36658
Grand Total.	51347	30944	1946	2557	52440	41978	61843	62565

PRICE OF SUGARS.

The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties.

	s	d
From British Possessions in America	No return	
— — Mauritius	—	
— — East Indies	—	
The average price of the above is	—	

	Imported. 1863	Imported. 1864	Exported. 1863	Exported. 1864	Home Consump. 1863	Home Consump. 1864	Stock. 1863	Stock. 1864
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
MOLASSES								
West India	1671	1528	1010	436	779	664	1864	2231
Foreign ..	225	253	178	1	306	219	815	680
Total ..	1896	1781	1188	437	1085	883	2679	2911
MELADO...	66	...	...	...	13	127	359	224

RUM.

	Imported.		Exported and delivered to Vat.		Home Consump.		Stock.	
	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals
West India..	632205	665865	451080	308115	457110	525645	1994445	2106135
East India...	58050	45270	46080	32355	7335	990	109710	164790
Foreign	136935	48150	28980	64215	2280	17055	265365	264735
			Exported.					
Vatted	464445	424530	404730	358190	33030	44730	539505	513990
Total ...	1291635	1183815	930870	763055	499755	588420	2909025	3049650

COCOA—Cwts.

B. Plantation	15477	3273	1362	4203	11969	14668	22014	10353
Foreign	6560	4025	8977	1460	1241	1995	13423	9092
Total ...	22037	7298	10279	5663	13210	16663	35437	19445

COFFEE—Tons.

West India..	223	107	80	71	93	87	209	244
Ceylon	4419	4508	2311	4030	2608	3183	3017	3581
East India...	314	374	563	627	623	567	1366	1200
Mocha	910	133	349	153	254	237	925	506
Brazil.....	1342	1633	1349	834	91	70	907	1966
Other Forgn	116	50	187	53	306	169	485	386
Total ...	7324	6803	4839	5768	3975	4313	6909	7883
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
RICE	10368	18388	...	...	19302	15861	55163	48468

PEPPER.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
White.....	188	190	25	20	129	115	635	635
Black	1417	1514	1094	679	447	638	2807	3000
	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs
NUTMEGS.	818	764	...	...	695	858	3619	2856
Do. Wild..	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	512
CAS. LIG...	26101	3041	...	...	8919	3434	21866	7190
CINNAMON	4150	2736	...	...	2925	2526	4115	3404
	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
PIMENTO..	7781	28402	...	...	6050	9158	23227	38803

RAW MATERIALS, DYESTUFFS, &c.

	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons
COCHINEAL	5610	3947	...	...	5461	4031	8959	7393
	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
LAC DYE...	1195	1046	...	...	1304	1748	5397	5307
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
LOGWOOD	2554	1834	...	...	2334	1637	3426	5015
FUSTIC...	448	469	...	...	311	367	427	413

INDIGO.

East India...	chests 2688	chests 1605	chests ...	chests ...	chests 3565	chests 6186	chests 14831	chests 17886
	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons
Spanish ...	4814	4924	...	...	2941	1458	2853	4374

SALTPETRE.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Nitrate of Potass ...	6717	3182	...	...	3915	3314	6612	7027
Nitrate of Soda	512	742	...	...	1298	1415	441	313

COTTON.

	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
American ...	304	542	...	...	324	419	41	123
Brazil	290	206	...	...	188	93	117	203
E. India, &c.	101244	101249	...	...	73241	59698	66721	79027
Egyptian & all kinds.....	309375	423957	81180	78530	237539	339780	383120	296980
Total	411123	585954	81180	78530	311283	400190	450009	376333

The Railway Monitor.

RAILWAY CALLS FOR APRIL.

	Date due.	Amount per share: Already paid. £ s d	Amount per share: Call. £ s d	Amount. £
Cockermouth and Workington, new quarters.....	2 ...	deposit ...	1 5 0 ...	5,000
Cockermouth and Workington, pref. £5 (A)	2 ...	deposit ...	1 5 0 ...	1,000
Furness new £10.....	1 ...	5 0 0 ...	2 10 0 ...	34,250
Grand Trunk of Canada equipment mortgage bonds	on allot...	deposit ...	25 per cent. ...	unknown
Great Luxembourg preference.....	1 ...	4 0 0 ...	2 0 0 ...	80,000
Madras fifth extension 2nd issue ...	11 ...	deposit ...	2 0 0 ...	100,000
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire new £10 5 per cent. 1862	16 ...	6 0 0 ...	1 0 0 ...	78,300
Maryport and Carlisle, new.....	1 ...	... ...	3 0 0 ...	18,000
Medoc.....	March 14 to April 16 ...	4 0 0 ...	6 0 0 ...	120,000
Neath and Brecon	7 ...	3 0 0 ...	2 0 0 ...	unknown
Paris and Orleans, new 1862	1 ...	13 0 0 ...	3 0 0 ...	900,000
Rhymney 5 per cent. pref.....	4 ...	7 0 0 ...	2 0 0 ...	15,000
San Paulo.....	30 ...	8 0 0 ...	4 0 0 ...	unknown
South Italian	15 ...	... ...	2 0 0 ...	unknown
South Staffordshire, £100 4½ per cent. preference	1 ...	75 0 0 ...	25 0 0 ...	unknown
Whitehaven, Cleat., and Egre., £10 Maron extension.....	1 ...	3 10 0 ...	2 10 0 ...	18,750
Total in April				1,370,300
Total called in 1864				3,849,337

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

TRAFFIC RETURNS.—The traffic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom amounted, for the week ending the 26th of March, on 11,184 miles, to 601,625*l*, and for the corresponding week of last year, on 10,805 miles, to 526,484*l*, showing an increase of 379 miles, and of 75,141*l* in the receipts. The gross receipts on the 14 leading railways amounted, in the aggregate, on 7,730 miles, to 485,009*l*, and for the corresponding week of 1863, on 7,565 miles, to 419,105*l*, showing an increase of 165 miles, and 65,898*l* in the receipts.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKETS.

LONDON.

MONDAY, April 4.—The share market generally to-day closed with a firmer tone, but the business done was chiefly in the banks, in which there were very numerous transactions, resulting in nearly all being finally quoted at an advance. Of the English railways, North British (Edinburgh, Perth, &c.), and North-Eastern (Leeds) improved ½ each, and North British (original) and North-Eastern (Berwick) ¼ each; and South-Eastern further declined ¾, and Lancashire and Yorkshire ¼. In colonial, the only movement was an advance of 1½ in Grand Trunk of Canada (1st preference deferred). In foreign, Great Luxembourg and Namur and Liege recovered ¼ and ⅛ respectively; Northern of France advanced ¼, Antwerp and Rotterdam ¼, Paris and Mediterranean a further ½, and Dutch-Rhenish, Sambre and Meuse, and Lombardo-Venetian a further ⅛ each. In American, the only variation from Saturday's prices was a decline of 1 in Virginia Six per Cents. In British mines, East Caradon were ½ better, East Wheal Russell, Grenville, and North Wheal Crofty each ¼ better; and Tin Croft ½ lower. In foreign mines, Pontgibaud Silver improved ½, Cape Copper ¼, and Panulcillo ⅛; and St John del Rey relapsed 1.

TUESDAY, April 5.—In the share market to-day, the banks were again the most active, and showed an average tendency to further improvement; in the other descriptions there was but little business, with little change of tone, except a degree of firmness in colonial railways, and a downward tendency in British mines. Of the English railways, South-Western improved ½; and Great Western and North-Western declined ¼ each, and South-Eastern a further ⅛. In colonial, Melbourne and Hobson's Bay advanced 1½, and Great Western of Canada (paid-up and new shares) ⅛ and ¼ respectively, and Punjab receded ¼. In foreign, Pernambuco improved ¾, and Antwerp and Rotterdam a further ⅛; Dutch Rhenish, Great Luxembourg, and Sambre and Meuse relapsed ½ each, and ditto (preference) declined ¼. In American, no movement occurred. In British mines, no actual transactions were recorded, but Stray Park closed 1 better, Clifford Amalgamated ½, and North Wheal Crofty ¼; East Caradon and Grenville relapsed ½ each, and South Wheal Frances declined 7½, Great Wheal Vor 2, Nangeles 1, Marke Valley ½, and Great South Tolgus and Hingston Downs ¼ each. In foreign mines, there was no alteration.

WEDNESDAY, April 6.—In the share market to-day, the majority of the transactions was again in the banks, the other descriptions being very inanimate, and the close showed a general but slight tendency to depreciation in all but colonial and foreign railways and foreign mines, which remained without material alteration. Of the English railways, Metropolitan improved ½; and Great Northern (A stock) declined 1½, and Brighton, Manchester, Sheffield, &c., and North-Eastern (Berwick) ½ each. In colonial, the only alteration was a rise of ¼ in East Indian. In foreign, Sambre and Meuse recovered ⅛, and Lombardo-Venetian improved ⅛. In American, Atlantic and Great Western (of both descriptions) receded 1 each, and Illinois Central (ordinary shares) ⅛. In British mines, North Roskear declined 1, Tin Croft ½, and Great Wheal Vor a further 1. In foreign mines, Port Philip improved ½, and St John del Rey declined 1.

THURSDAY, April 7.—English railways were firm, but the other descriptions showed no material alterations in the closing prices. In colonial, Atlantic and St Lawrence receded 1. In foreign, Paris and Orleans and Western and North-Western of France are now quoted ex dividend. In American, no movement occurred in the final quotations.

FRIDAY, April 8.—In the railway market to-day the principal feature was a demand for Metropolitan stock which experienced a rise of ½ per cent.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

THE LATEST OFFICIAL PRICES ARE GIVEN.

No. of Shares or Stock.	Amount of Shares.	Amount Paid up.	ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS. Name of Company.	London.
55500	274s	274s	Birming. Wolv. & Stour Valley	8½
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	84
Stock	100	100	Caledonian	118
3891	50	50	Cork and Bandon	.....
29448	20	20	Cornwall	6¾
5300	50	50	Dublin and Belfast Junction	36
12000	25	25	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdn Junc.	16½
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	91
Stock	100	100	Glasgow and South-Western	103¼
Stock	100	100	Great Eastern, Ordinary Stock	47
Stock	100	100	Do. A Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. East Anglian Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Great North of Scotland	.....
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	129½
			Do. A Stock	131
			Do. B Stock	131
Stock	100	100	Great Southern & Western (I)	92
Stock	100	100	Great Western—Original	64¾
Stock	100	100	Do. Stour Valley guar. Stk	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. South Wales	63
Stock	100	100	Do. West Midland—Oxford	41¾
Stock	100	100	Do. do. Newport	37
Stock	100	100	Do. do. Hereford	102
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	109½
Stock	100	100	London and Blackwall	68
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton & South Coast	103¾
Stock	100	100	London, Chatham, and Dover	45
Stock	100	100	London and North-Western	109⅞
Stock	100	100	London and South-Western	98½
Stock	100	100	Manches., Shef., & Lincolnshire	53¾
Stock	100	100	Metropolitan	119
Stock	100	100	Do. New	114½
Stock	100	100	Midland	126¾
150000	124s	124s	Do. New	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Birmingham and Derby	99
20000	50	50	Midland Gt. Western (Ireland)	.....
16000	25	25	Do. ½ Shares	.....
Stock	100	100	North British	52½
Stock	100	100	Do. Edinb., Perth, & Dundee	25½
Stock	100	100	North Eastern—Berwick	100½
40937	25	333s	Do. G. N. E. Purchase	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Leeds	56½
Stock	100	100	Do. York	88½
Stock	100	100	Do. Carlisle	.....
24000	25	25	Do. Stockton and Darlington	37
31200	25	17	Do. 1858	27
10000	25	10	Do. 1860 and 1861	18½
Stock	100	100	North London	129½
19000	10	5	Do. New	7
Stock	100	100	North Staffordshire	78
6500	10	10	North and S.-Western Junction	11
Stock	100	100	Scottish Central	122
Stock	100	100	Scottish N. E., Aberdeen Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Scottish Midland Stock	99
Stock	100	100	Shropshire Union	53½
Stock	100	100	South Devon	34½
Stock	100	100	South Eastern	90¾
Stock	100	100	South Yorkshire and River Dun	102
Stock	100	100	Taff Vale	167½
21734	10	8	Do. B	14
23270	10	3	Do. C	6½
Stock	100	100	Vale of Neath	95
Stock	100	100	Victoria Station, Pimlico	.....
Stock	100	100	Waterford and Kilkenny	.....
16000	100	100	West Cornwall	.....
			PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	92
Stock	100	100	Caledonian 10l 4½ per cent	.....
7680	6½	6½	Cork and Bandon 5½ per cent	.....
48094	6½	6½	Dundee, Perth, & Aberd. Junc.	7¾
Stock	100	100	Glasgow & S.-W. guar 5. p cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Great Eastern, E. C. Ext. No. 1	107
Stock	100	100	Do. No. 2	106
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent. Preference	124
Stock	100	100	Do. Norfolk 5 per ct Ext. 1846	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 5½ do. Preference 1847	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 do. Wav. Val. 1847	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Eastern Union 4 p c guar.	82½
Stock	100	100	Do. East Anglican A, 5 p cent	106½
Stock	100	100	Do. B, 6 per cent	126½
Stock	100	100	Do. Great Eastern 5 p ct Pref.	100
Stock	100	100	Great Northern, 5 per cent	113
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 p c Redeem. at 10 p c pm	110
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent do	103
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 pr ct do. at 5 pr ct pm	107
Stock	100	100	Gt South & Wst. (Ireland) 4 p c	97
10030	50	6	Gt West. (Bks. & Hants Ex) 5 p c	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Preference 4½ per cent	98
Stock	100	100	Do. Redeemable 4 per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Irredeemable 4 per cent	88
Stock	100	100	Do. 5l p c Redm. Preference	103
Stock	100	100	Do. Birmingham guar. Stock	75
Stock	100	100	Do. Birmingham Pref. Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Chester guarantee Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 8 per cent Pref. Stock	167½
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent do	102
Stock	100	100	Do. S. Wales guar. 4 per cent.	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do W.M.—Oxf. 1st gua. Stock	126
Stock	100	100	Do. 2nd guarantee Stock	118
Stock	100	100	Do. Newport 5 per cent pref. redeemable at 5 per cent pm	100
Stock	100	100	Do. perpetual 6 p c preference option till 1866	119½
Stock	100	100	Do. perpetual 6 per cent. with option til 1869	114½
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire, 6 p ct	134
Stock	100	100	London and Blackwall, 4½ p c St	100
21419	6½	6½	Do. 4½ do Shares	.....
Stock	100	100	London and Brighton, 5 per cent guarantee Stock No. 1	113
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent do No. 2	113
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent do	134
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent do No. 4	113
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent 1858	100
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent do 1861	100
Stock	100	100	Do. 7 p cent. Preference Stock	155½

No. of Shares or Stock.	Amount of Shares.	Amount Paid up.	Name of Company.	London.
Stock	100	100	L.&B.6 per ct do. (W. E. &C.P.)	132½
Stock	100	100	Do. 4 p c St. (div def. till 1865)	87½
Stock	100	100	Do. 4 per cent. Preference	.....
Stock	100	100	London, Chatham, and Dover	97
Stock	100	100	Do. Beckley to Dover Station Arra. Div. Shs	.....
Stock	100	100	Lon. & N.-W., Cov. & Nun. 5 p c	.....
Stock	100	100	London & S.-Western, 7 per cent	153½
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Manch., Shef., and Lincolnshire	127
172300	6	4½	Do 6l	4¾
Stock	100	100	Do 3½ per cent.	68
62830	10	5	Do. Redeemable 6 per cent	5¾
Stock	100	100	Midland Cons. 6 per cent Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Con. Bristol & Birm 6 p c	136
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent pref. Stock	101
Stock	100	100	Do. Leices. & Hitch. 4 p c Stk	93
Stock	100	100	North British	110
Stock	100	100	Do. New guarantee 5 per cent	107
Stock	100	100	Do. Edin., Perth, & Dun. 4 p c	80
Stock	100	100	N. E.—Berw., G.N.E. 4 p c pref.	.....
143395	17	8¾	Do. do. do.	.....
60872	25	10	Do. York, Hull & Selby Purc.	10½
18000	25	25	Do. Stckta & Darln., A 5 p ct	28
34000	25	25	Do. B 6 per cent	33½
6000	25	25	Do. C 6 per cent	33
58500	20	20	North Staffordshire	22½
Stock	100	100	Scottish N. E. 3½ pr ct pref. Stck	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Aberdeen guar. 6 per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 7 per cent pref. Stock	.....
20000	10s	10s	South Devon Annuities 10s	10½
40000	17l6d	17l6d	Sth-East.—(Reading Ann. 17l6d)	22½
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Fixed 4½ per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	South York. & R. Dun, 4 p c gua.	90
Stock	100	100	Waterford and Kilkenny	43
			LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.	
Stock	100	100	Birkenhead	90
Stock	100	100	Buckinghamshire	95
Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead	56
Stock	100	100	Do. 5½ per cent	124
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent	115
Stock	100	100	Clydesdale Junction	104
Stock	100	100	East Lincolnshire, gua. 6 pr cent	134½
10160	25	25	Gloucester and Dean Forest	.....
Stock	100	100	Gt Eastern, Newm. &c. 5 pr cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. E. U., Harwich 4 pc shares	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Woodbridge Ext. 4 pr cent	.....
14000	50	50	Hull and Selby	111
Stock	100	100	Lancaster and Carlisle	215½
Stock	100	100	London and Chatham 4½ pr cent	89
Stock	100	100	London and Greenwich	62
Stock	100	100	Do. Preference	.....
Stock	100	100	London, Tilbury, and Southend.	101
Stock	100	100	Lowestoft, guarantee 4 per cent	84
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent	.....
...	5½	5½	Manchester, Buxton, & Matlock	3⅞
Stock	100	100	Midland Bradford	94
Stock	100	100	North Devon, Railway & Dock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. A Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. B Stock	.....
16862	50	50	Northern and Eastern, 5 pr cent	55
5391	50	50	Do. 6 per cent	.....
39278	20	20	North-Western	17¾
Stock	100	100	Notting.&Grantb. Rlwy. & Cnal.	94
14520	25	25	Preston and Wyre	44
16720	12½	12½	Do. ½ Shares, A	.....
Stock	100	100	Royston, Hitchin, and Shepreth	135
Stock	100	10	Shrewsbury and Hereford	135
23535	10	7	Do. do	9½
Stock	100	100	South Staffordshire	89½
Stock	100	100	Wilts and Somerset	91
4450	10	10	Wimbledon and Croydon	8¾
			DEBENTURE STOCKS.	
Stock	100	100	Great Eastern	91½
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	99
Stock	100	100	Gt. Wstn—W. Mid.—Oxf. 4½ pc	101¾
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	99
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton ,&c.	98¾
Stock	100	100	London and North-Western	98½
Stock	100	100	London and South-Western	99
Stock	100	100	Midland	99
Stock	100	100	North British, E. P. and D. B.	108
Stock	100	100	North Eastern	98
Stock	100	100	Scottish North-Eastern	.....
			BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	
...	100	100	Atlantic and St Lawrence	60
Stock	100	100	Bombay, Bar., & C. India guar.	103
5000	20	11	Do New.	.....
50000	20	7½	Do. E. Shares	8
60000	20½	20½	Buffalo and Lake Huron	5¾
15000	10	10	Do Preference	8
Stock	100	100	Calcutta & Sth. East., guar. 5 p c	102
Stock	100	100	Cape Town and Dock 6 p c guar.	100
Stock	100	100	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 pr cent	105
Stock	100	100	East Indian	104½
50000	20	15	Do. G. Extension	15½
100000	20	15	Do. H do	15¾
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent debentures	102
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 pr cent debentures, 1865	101
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent. do., 1865	102
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent. do., 1866	104
Stock	100	100	Grand Trunk of Canada	20
Stock	100	100	Do. First Preference Bonds	76½
Stock	100	100	Do. deferred	61½
Stock	100	100	Do. Second Preference Bonds	67
Stock	100	100	Do. do. deferred	52
Stock	100	100	Do. Third Preference Stock	50
Stock	100	100	Do. do. deferred	41
Stock	100	100	Do. Fourth Preference Stock	26
Stock	100	100	Do. do. deferred	23½
Stock	100	100	Great Indian Penin. guar. 5 p ct	103¾
58208	20	12	Do. do.	12½
9937	20	12	Do. January, 1862	.....
Stock	100	100	Great Sth. of India guar. 5 pr ct	108½

No. of Shares or Stock.	Amount of Shares.	Amount Paid up.	Name of Company.	London.
117102	20½	20½	Great Western of Canada, Shares	10½
52598	20½	18	Do. New	7½
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent Bonds 1873	93
Stock	100	100	Do. 5½ per cent. 1877-8	82
50000	10	2	Indian Branch (Limited)	2½
Stock	100	100	Madras guaranteed 5 per cent	102¾
Stock	100	100	Do. 4¾ per cent	97
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent	93
Stock	100	100	Scinde guaranteed 5 per cent	104½
Stock	100	100	Do. Delhi do	102
75000	20	20	Do. Punjaub do	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Punjaub do	103
Stock	100	100	Do. Indus Steam Flotilla	98
			FOREIGN.	
50000	10	10	Antwerp and Rotterdam	9⅞
90000	20	20	Bahia and San Francisco, Lim., guaranteed 7 per cent	17⅞
42500	5	5	Belgian Eastern Junction	1½
100000	20	16	Dutch Rhenish	18½
500000	20	20	Eastern of France	19
100000	20	20	Great Luxembourg	11
113312	4	4	Do. Obligations	3¾
26595	20	20	Namur & Liege gua. 14l per ann	8¾
10000	20	20	Do. guar. 6 per cent Pref	20
400000	16	16	Northern of France	38½
100000	16	15	Do. New Shares issued at 23l.	.....
75000	20	20	Do. 20l 3 per cent Bonds (for. Bon. and Ams. Shares)	.....
17418	20	20	Do. 20l late Charleroi and Erquelines	.....
11250	10	10	Norwegian Trunk Preference	8½
577500	20	20	Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean	37½
300000	20	20	Paris and Orleans	35
60000	20	20	Recife & San Francisco (g. 7 pc)	17½
81600	20	20	Riga and Dunaburg	.....
27000	20	20	Royal Danish	15
31000	20	20	Sambre and Meuse	8½
17000	10	10	Do. 5½ per cent Preference	9⅞
100000	20	8	San Paulo, Limited, guar. 7 p c	8½
	20	20	Do. do.	20¾
750000	20	20	S. Austrian & Lombardo-Venetn	21¾
156000	20	20	Do. Obligations	10
134000	20	20	Southern of France	26
26757	8¾	8¾	West Flanders	7½
20000	10	10	Do. 5½ per cent. Preference	10¾
300000	20	20	Western and N.-W. of France	20
			BRITISH MINES.	
75000	2	1	Cambrian Consol. Gold Limited	⅝
2900	...	...	Clifford Amalgamated	36½
1024	10	1	Devon Gt Consols (Tavistock)	555
512	...	30	East Bassett (Illogan)	70
6144	...	2½	East Caradon	31¾
6000	...	3l	East Carn Brea	7½
4000	...	159s	East Wheal Russell (Tavistock)	4½
486	...	53¾	Grambler&St Aubyn(Gwennap)	9½
6000	...	7s	Great South Tolgus	3½
5908	...	40	Great Wheal Vor (Helston)	35
1024	...	172s	Herod's-Foot	36
6000	...	97s	Hingston Downs	3¾
6000	...	2l6d	Lady Bertha	½
896	...	9¾	Margaret (Uny Lelant)	19
9000	...	41 3s	Marke Valley	5½
400	...	21½	New Seton	90
6000	...	2½	North Downs	1¾
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512	...	1½	South Caradon (St Cleer)	450
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496	...	378s	South Wheal Frances (Illogan)	45
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1024	...	5	West Caradon (Liskeard)	21
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48000	...	2½	Wheal Ludcott	2¾
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Isaac Carr, Esq.	James Scott, Esq.

EX-AUDITOR.—William Burmley Hume, Esq.

Insurances against Fire granted on every description of property at home, in foreign countries, and in the colonies, at moderate rates of premium.

Claims liberally and promptly settled.

Loss or Damage by Gas Explosion made good.

The usual commission allowed to merchants and brokers effecting foreign and ship insurances.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Directors beg leave to announce that they are prepared to accept Insurances on Merchandise at the Docks, Wharves, and Public Warehouses, at reduced rates. ANDREW BADEN, Superintendent.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

REDUCTION OF FIRE INSURANCE DUTY.

The Directors of this office will be prepared to give their friends and the public every facility in securing the earliest advantage to be derived from the above named reduction, and, in the event of the Government making any allowance on the current duty, to refund the same to them. ANDREW BADEN, Superintendent.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

(Incorporated by Royal Charter A.D. 1720),
For FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES.
Head Office—No. 7 Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
West-end Office—No. 7 Pall Mall, S.W.
John Alexander Hankey, Esq., Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq. Deputy-Governor.

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Harry George Gordon, Esq.
J. Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	Edwin Gower, Esq.
Richard Baggallay, Esq.	Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	David Powell, Esq.
Frederick G. Dalgety, Esq.	Alexander Trotter, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	William B. Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock P. Wilson, Esq.

WEST-END OFFICE COMMITTEE.

Two Members of the Court of Directors in rotation, and
Henry Kingscote, Esq. | John Tidd Pratt, Esq.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given to persons assured against Fire that the Renewal Receipts for insurances due at Lady Day are ready to be delivered, and that such insurances as shall remain unpaid after Fifteen Days from the said Quarter day will become void.

Fire Insurances effected at moderate rates upon every description of property.

Damage caused by explosion of gas made good.

Commission allowed to brokers and agents effecting foreign and ship insurances.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its First Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the policy holders, than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Marine Insurances are effected at the Head office of the Corporation.

JOHN LAURENCE, Secretary.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Bartholomew lane, Bank, London.
Established 1824.
Capital, Five Millions Sterling.
PRESIDENT—Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.

DIRECTORS.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles G. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. Mayer Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild, Bart.
G. J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas C. Smith, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart.; C. M. Lampson, Esq.; George Peabody, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Life Assurance in a variety of forms.

Guaranteed Bonus may be secured irrespective of participation in Company's profits.

Endowments granted for marriage portions, educational provision, or other objects.

Loans granted on approved personal security.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mercantile Assurances accepted at the reduced rates.

Foreign Assurances at moderate premiums.

Prompt and liberal settlement of claims.

F. A. ENGELBACH, Actuary.
D. MACLAGAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Directors are prepared to entertain applications for Agencies in London, and throughout the Country.

*** The Renewal Receipts for Lady-day are now ready.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, & GENERAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
13 St James's square, London, S.W.
Established 1824.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

Credit System.—On policies for the whole of life, where the age does not exceed 60, one-half of the annual premiums during the first five years may remain on credit, and may either continue as a debt on the policy, or be paid off at any time.

Low Rates of Premium for Young Lives, with early participation in profits; and considerably reduced rates for assurances without participation in profits, and for term policies.

Endowment Assurances may be effected without profits, by which the sum assured becomes payable on the attainment of a specified age, or at death, whichever event shall first happen.

Invalid Lives may be assured at premiums proportioned to the increased risk.

Prompt Settlement of Claims.—Claims paid thirty days after proof of death.

The Accounts and Balance Sheets are at all times open to the inspection of the assured, or of persons proposing to assure.

The Assurance Fund, already accumulated and invested on real and Government Securities, amounts to One Million Three Hundred and Eighty-six Thousand Pounds.

The Reversionary Bonus at the quinquennial division in 1862 averaged 48 per cent., and the Cash Bonus 28 per cent., on the premiums paid in the five years. The next division of profits will take place in January, 1867.

Tables of rates and forms of proposal, and the last report showing the financial position of the Society, can be obtained from any of the Society's agents, or of

GEORGE CUTCLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary.

A.D. 1720.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION,

(Established by Charter of His Majesty George the First.)
For Sea, Fire, Life, and Annuities.
Offices—Royal Exchange, London.
Branch Office—29 Pall Mall.
Octavius Wigram, Esq., Governor.
George Pearkes Barclay, Esq., Sub-Governor.
Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., Deputy-Governor.

DIRECTORS.

Henry Bainbridge, Esq.	Wilmot Holland, Esq.
Robert Barclay, Esq.	Earl of Leven and Melville.
John Garratt Cattley, Esq.	Charles J. Manning, Esq.
Mark Currie Close, Esq.	Henry Nelson, Esq.
William Davidson, Esq.	Hon. Josceline W. Percy.
Thomas Dent, Esq.	Charles Robinson, Esq.
Alexander Druce, Esq.	Samuel Leo Schuster, Esq.
Fredk. J. Edlmann, Esq.	Eric C. Smith, Esq.
R. Wm. Grenfell, Esq.	William Soltau, Esq.
Robert A. Heath, Esq.	Joseph Somes, Esq., M.P.
William T. Hibbert, Esq.	William Wallace, Esq.
James S. Hodgson, Esq.	Charles B. Young, Esq.

Medical Referee—Samuel Solly, Esq., F.R.S.

Notice.—The usual fifteen days allowed for payment of Fire Premiums falling due at Lady-day will expire on 9th April.

Fire and Life Assurances may be effected with this Corporation on advantageous terms.

FARMING STOCK.—No extra charge is made for the use of Steam Thrashing Machines.

The Reversionary Bonus on British Life Policies has averaged nearly 2 per cent. per annum on the sum assured.

Equivalent reductions have been made in the premiums payable by persons who preferred that form of bonus.

The Divisions of Profit take place every Five years.

Any sum not exceeding £15,000 may be insured on one Life.

This Corporation affords to the assured—

Liberal participation in Profits, with exemption from the liabilities of partnership.

A rate of Bonus equal to the average returns of Mutual Societies, with the guarantee of a large invested Capital Stock.

The advantages of modern practice, with the security of an Office whose resources have been tested by the experience of nearly a CENTURY AND A HALF.

Royal Exchange, London.
ROBERT P. STEELE, Secretary.

£1,000 IN CASE OF DEATH

or an Allowance of £6 per Week, while laid-up by Injury caused by Accident of any kind, whether Walking, Riding, Driving, Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, or at Home, may be secured by an Annual Payment of £3 to the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64 Cornhill, London, E.C.

More than 8,000 Claims for Compensation have been Promptly and Liberally Paid.

For particulars apply to the Clerks at any of the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents, or at the Offices, 10 Regent street, and 64 Cornhill.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,
Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 1849.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1809.

Fire and Life Insurance Business of every description transacted at moderate rates.

The usual commission allowed on ship and foreign Insurances.

	£
Capital	2,000,000
Annual Income	497,263
Accumulated Funds	2,233,927

London—Head offices, 58 Threadneedle street, E.C.
4 New Bank buildings, Lothbury.
West end office, 8 Waterloo place, Pall Mall.

LADY-DAY RENEWALS.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies should be renewed within fifteen days from the 25th instant. Receipts can be had of the various Agencies and Branches, and at the Head Office.

London, 58 Threadneedle street, E.C., March, 1864.

LONDON AND CALEDONIAN

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—Capital £500,000 (with power to increase to £1,000,000).

TRUSTEES.

James A. Bannerman, Esq., Manchester.
J. B. Montefiore, Esq., London.
Robert Thurburn, Esq., London.

DIRECTORS.

FOR ENGLAND.	FOR SCOTLAND.
Thomas Barnes, Esq., M.P.	Charles Cowan, Esq.
James A. Bannerman, Esq.	W. S. Dixon, Esq.
W. T. Blacklock, Esq.	James Gordon, Esq.
John Cheetham, Esq.	J. J. Grieve, Esq.
Ambrose Emerson, Esq.	Samuel Irvin, Esq.
Henry Haggard, Esq.	John Kerr, Esq.
J. Barrow Mont-fiore, Esq.	J. O. Hunter, Esq.
Abraham Mocatta, Esq.	W. W. Renny, Esq.
William Rathbone, Esq.	W. Small, Esq.
Robert Thurburn, Esq.	Richard Smith, Esq.
George Wilson, Esq.	Jas. R. Stuart, Esq.

UNDERWRITER—Ebsworth England, Esq.

Notice is hereby given, that the Company is prepared to Accept Proposals for Marine Insurances at the current rate of premium, at their temporary offices, Cushion court, Old Broad street.—By order of the Board,

GEORGE LAURENCE, Secretary.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £2,000,000.
Invested Funds, £266,418 13s 7d.
Annual Income from Premiums and Interest, £95,593.
Head office—Manchester.
London—10 Cornhill.
Glasgow—4 South Hanover street.
Liverpool—7 Water street.
Birmingham—St Bennett's hill.

The Annual Meeting of the Company was held on the 3rd March, 1864, and copies of the Directors' Report and balance sheet may be obtained at any of the offices of the Company.

The Directors of the Lancashire have always been content to let the figures in their annual balance sheets prove the sound financial position of the Company, but they think it due to their numerous shareholders and fire and life insurers to draw attention to the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, made in the House of Commons on the 7th March, 1864.—(See TIMES of 8th March.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in moving the adoption of the "Government Annuities Bill," said:—

"I wish to show the manner in which business is transacted by offices of the highest class, and the reserve they think it necessary to hold in order to give themselves a secure position. I am only going to state two or three cases. Hon. members will bear me out when I say that you know a good deal about the position of an insurance society when you get three things—first of all, its date; secondly, its income from premiums; and thirdly, its accumulations. (Hear, hear.) From the relation of these three to one another you know pretty clearly the state of any office."

The Chancellor than gave the figures connected with four offices of the "highest class," these four being,

The Standard (established 1825), the University (established 1825), the London and Provincial Law (established 1846), and the Lancashire (established 1852).

The remarks of the Chancellor, in speaking of the Lancashire, were as follows:—

"I take another younger still—the Lancashire Society, founded in 1852. Its premium income is £23,500; its accumulations, £85,600, or about four years' premium income. I believe, relatively to its age, only twelve years, a very sufficient and satisfactory accumulation."

The Directors have the pleasure in stating that the life accumulations amounted on 31st December, 1863, to £94,699 7s 6d.

Life and Fire Insurances transacted at home and in foreign countries. Proposals and prospectuses may be obtained at the offices of the Company, or from any of its agents.

GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
B. FERGUSON OLIVER, London Secretary.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

REDUCTION OF DUTY ON FIRE INSURANCES.

The Managers of the SUN FIRE OFFICE beg leave to inform the public that the whole benefit of any reduction of duty which may be authorised by Parliament on Insurances on Stock in Trade will be secured to all persons who now hold, or shall hereafter effect Policies of Insurance on Stock in Trade in the SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1836.

Offices—1 Dale street, Liverpool; 20 and 21 Poultry, London, E.C.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY SINCE 1850.

Year.	Fire Premiums.	Life Premiums.	Invested Funds.
	£	£	£
1851	54,305 ...	27,157 ...	502,824
1856	222,279 ...	72,781 ...	821,061
1861	360,130 ...	135,974 ...	1,311,005
1863	522,107 ...	143,940 ...	1,566,434

Fire policies falling due on Lady-day must be renewed on or before the 9th April.

SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.
JOHN ATKINS, Resident Secretary, London.

NORTH AUSTRALIAN COMPANY

(Limited).

Capital £200,000, in 20,000 shares of £10 each.
First Issue, 10,000 shares.
Deposit 10s per share on application, and a further sum of £1 per share on allotment.
Calls not to exceed £1 per share, and not to be made at less intervals than three months.
It is not intended to call up more than £5 per share.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Sir Richard Graves McDonnell, C.B., late Governor of South Australia.
G. A. Anstey, Esq., No. 14 Sussex gardens, London.
C. S. Bagot, Esq., Lincoln's inn, London, and East Sheen, Chairman of the Kapunda Mining Company of South Australia.
A. L. Elder, Esq., Director of the Imperial Bank (Limited).
John Benjamin Graham, Esq., Silwood House, Brighton, late Director of the Burra-Burra Mine.
Edmund Levi, Esq., Messrs P. Levi and Co., of London and Adelaide.

AUDITOR.

J. B. Montefiore, Esq., Kensington gardens square, and late of Adelaide.

BANKERS.

The Imperial Bank (Limited), London.
The National Bank of Australasia, North Australia.
British Linen Company Bank and its Branches, Scotland

SOLICITORS.

Messrs Hughes, Masterman, and Hughes.

BROKERS.

Messrs Huggins and Rowsell, 1 Threadneedle street.

SECRETARY (pro tem.).

Mr Robert Anderson.

Temporary Offices—17 Bucklersbury, London.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The opening of the "Northern Territory" annexed to the Province of South Australia presents an advantageous opportunity for the establishment of this Company.

The site of the first settlement will probably be either upon the Victoria River, or upon the Adelaide River, Van Diemen's Gulf.

The relative proximity of the New Settlement to the Chinese, Indian, and European markets, and the consequent facility in obtaining cheap and suitable labour with a ready and constant market for its produce, justify the belief that its development will at least equal that of any of the older colonies on the more remote coasts of Australia, whilst its port will be the natural outlet of all the surplus produce brought overland from the interior, and the South. The establishment of the contemplated overland telegraph along this line will greatly promote this development.

The operations of the Company will embrace the following, viz.:—

1. Purchasing, Leasing, and Selling Land.
2. Acting as agents for absentees and others, purchasing, selling, and managing property upon commission, and transacting any other agency business.
3. Receiving money in this country on deposit or debenture, and investing the same in the colony at increased rates of interest.
4. Making advances on mortgage of real estates, and on Government and other securities.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained from the brokers, or at the temporary offices of the Company.

NORTH AUSTRALIAN COMPANY

(Limited).

The Directors have the satisfaction of announcing that they have secured for the Company a considerable portion of Land in the new settlement at 7s 6d per acre including Town Lots.

As there are no more town lots for sale, and as the next and final sale of country land in this country will be at 12s per acre, and all subsequent sales in the Colony at the upset price of 20s per acre, the great advantage the Company secures by this arrangement is manifest

NORTH AUSTRALIAN COMPANY

(Limited).

No further APPLICATIONS for SHARES in this Company will be RECEIVED after TUESDAY, the 12th instant, for England, and FRIDAY, the 15th, for Scotland.

WESTERN GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Brompton, S.W., in union with King's College, London.—The system pursued at this school is eminently practical, and calculated to prepare pupils for the competitive examinations and the various pursuits of life. Three pupils successfully passed the Oxford Local Examinations this year. The Head Master takes a few boarders.—For terms and prospectus apply at the school.

TELEGRAPH CONSTRUCTION

and MAINTENANCE COMPANY (Limited).

(Uniting the business of the Gutta Percha Company with that of Messrs Glass, Elliot, and Co.)

Capital, £1,000,000.
First Issue, £750,000; in 37,500 shares of £20 each.
Deposit on application £1 per share, and on allotment a further payment of £3 per share.

DIRECTORS.

Henry Ford Barclay, Esq. (Gutta Percha Company.)
Thomas Brassey, Esq.
Alexander Henry Campbell, Esq. (Finlay, Campbell, and Co.)
George Elliot, Esq. (Glass, Elliot, and Co.)
Alexander Struthers Finlay, Esq., M.P.
Richard Attwood Glass, Esq. (Glass, Elliott, and Co.)
Daniel Gooch, Esq., C.E.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.
John Pender, Esq., M.P.
John Smith, Esq. (Smith, Fleming, and Co.)

BANKERS.

The Consolidated Bank (Limited), 7 Fenchurch street, London, and Manchester.
Messrs Arthur Heywood, Sons, and Co., Liverpool.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs Bircham, Dalrymple, Drake, and Ward.
Messrs Baxter, Rose, Norton, and Co.

BROKERS.

Messrs Seymour and Co., 38 Throgmorton street.
Messrs Cazenove and Co., 52 Threadneedle street.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr William Shuter.

Offices—23 Great George street, Westminster.

WORKS.

Wharf road, City road, N., and East Greenwich, S.E.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of making and maintaining telegraphic lines of communication, both submarine and on land, in every part of the world.

The facility of intercourse which telegraphic communication, now in such extensive operation, has afforded to the public in its varied communities—Political, Commercial, and Social—has rendered that which was, but a few years ago, regarded merely as a scientific experiment, absolutely necessary for the purposes of our social system, and a highly remunerative investment. It has been found that, as in the case of railways (although to a much greater extent), telegraphic cables have uniformly developed a constantly increasing traffic, with this remarkable and special feature, that the more distant the points brought into connection, the greater the proportion of business done.

Experience has proved that increasing receipts from the working of submarine cables bring with them only a trifling proportionate increase in the amount of working expenses.

Messrs Glass, Elliott, and Company and the Gutta Percha Company have hitherto together had the principal share in the manufacture of submarine telegraphic cables.

The former firm, who have undertaken the manufacture, laying down, and maintenance of the cables, have hitherto obtained the inner cores of the cables from the Gutta Percha Company, which has, in this branch of its trade, confined itself entirely to the production of that part of the cable.

Messrs Glass, Elliott, and Company have, during the last ten years, manufactured and laid down in different parts of the world no less than 6,500 miles of submarine telegraph cable, whilst the Gutta Percha Company have, during a like period, manufactured upwards of 9,000 miles of insulated wires for submarine telegraph cables now in work.

It has been ascertained that the manufacture of entire cables could be more securely and beneficially carried on by uniting in one establishment the manufacture of the outer cable and wires, and the execution of the portion of the work heretofore separately executed by the Gutta Percha Company, and with this view contracts have been entered into for the purchase of the entire machinery, premises, plant, patents, stock, goodwill, &c., of the Gutta Percha Company, by Messrs Glass, Elliott, and Company: and that firm have agreed to transfer to this Company, at the cost price to them, the works so acquired. A contract has also been concluded with Messrs Glass, Elliot, and Company, for the acquisition, by this Company, of their manufactory, premises, patents, stock, and business, the consideration being paid, to the extent of £100,000, in fully paid-up shares of the Company. Under these combined arrangements, the Company will enter into possession of the amalgamated business, and be entitled to their profits as from the 1st of January last.

The Company's business will be conducted under the personal superintendence of Mr Barclay and Mr Glass, as managing directors, assisted by the efficient staff of the united Companies.

The agreement with Messrs Glass, Elliott, and Company provides for the assignment, with the consent of the Treasury, to the Company of the lease held by that firm of the Submarine Telegraph between Malta and Alexandria. The Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez Telegraph, held by Messrs Glass, Elliott, and Company, under agreement with the Telegraph to India Company, is also comprised in the arrangement.

The large profits which have hitherto been realised by both of the above firms, and the prospect which exists of considerable extension of the business, justify the expectation of a large return to the shareholders, independently of the profits arising from the working of the telegraph lines above referred to.

Copies of the above contracts, together with the Articles of Association of the Company, may be inspected at the Solicitors' Offices.

Applications for shares must be made in the annexed form; but no application will be considered unless the deposit of £1 per share has been previously paid to the Bankers of the Company. This deposit will be returned if no allotment is made to the applicant, and if an allotment is made, it will be applied towards the payment then due.

An option will be given to the subscribers of taking one-fourth of the shares allotted as fully paid up shares.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, and of the Brokers.

London, April 7, 1864.

No.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

(This form should be presented entire to the Bankers of the Company, who will detach the receipt, and return it to the applicant.)

To the Directors of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company (Limited).

Gentlemen,—I request you to allot me shares of £20 each in the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, subject to the regulations of the Company, and to pay the further deposit of £3 per share on allotment; and I authorise you to enter my name on the register of members of the Company in respect of the shares allotted to me.

Name in full .....
Usual signature .....
Address in full .....
Date .....

TELEGRAPH CONSTRUCTION AND

MAINTENANCE COMPANY (Limited).

No application for shares in this Company will be received after 4 o'clock on Monday, April 11, 1864.—By order, WILLIAM SHUTER, Secretary (pro tem.)

Offices 23 Great George street, Westminster.
April 8, 1864.

BONELLI'S ELECTRIC

TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited),
7 Angel court, Throgmorton street, London,
April 7, 1864.

The anonymous letter referring to the affairs of this Company, which (having been rejected by the Editor of the DAILY NEWS, as news), appeared in that paper and the STANDARD as an advertisement to-day, has been referred to the Company's Solicitor.

J. GUTTERES, Sec. (pro tem.)

BONELLI'S ELECTRIC

TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited). Registered under the Joint Stock Companies Act, by which the liability of each shareholder is strictly limited to the amount of his shares—Capital, £250,000 (of which £25,000 forms the original capital of the Company). Present issue, £225,000, in 22,500 shares of £10 each. Deposit, £1 per share on application and £1 on allotment. Calls of £2 each at intervals of not less than two months.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—The Right Hon. the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—The Right Hon. Lord Otho Fitzgerald, 8 Carlton gardens.
Erskine Beveridge, Esq., St. Leonard's Works, and Priory House, Dunfermline.
John Alfred Chowne, Esq., Director of the Imperial Bank, 153 Westbourne terrace.
Henry Cook, Esq., Director of the Tamar, Kit Hill, and Callington Railway Company.
Albert Cooper, Esq., Manchester.
Frederick Elin, Esq. (John Elin and Co., Merchants), Abchurch lane.
Edmund Grundy, Esq. (Edmund Grundy and Son Manchester).
William Hamilton, jun., Esq. (David Hamilton and Co.) Manchester and Glasgow.
Charles Stewart, Esq. (Messrs Robert Barber and Brother), Manchester.
James Thomson, Esq., Chairman of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, and Director of the Agra and United Service Bank.
Charles Trueman, Esq. (Messrs Trueman and Fry), Gresham House.
William Hardinge Tyler, Esq., Director of the Agra and United Service Bank.

CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

The Chevalier Gaetano Bonelli.

BANKERS.

London—The Agra and United Service Bank.
Manchester—Manchester and Salford Bank.

SOLICITORS.

Henry C. Elliott, Esq., 5 Sherborne lane, London, E.C.
Messrs Earl, Son, Hopps, and Orford, 6 Bond street, Manchester.

BROKERS.

London—Messrs Johnson, Longden, and Co., 22 Tokenhouse yard.
Liverpool—Messrs Taunton and Co.
Manchester—T. Warner, Esq.

AUDITORS—Messrs Coleman, Turquand, Young, and Co., 16 Tokenhouse yard.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—James Gutteres, Esq.

Offices—7 Angel court, City; 2a Victoria street, Manchester; 2 Dale street, Liverpool.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The Directors of Bonelli's Electric Telegraph Company (Limited), having established a line of telegraphic communication between Manchester and Liverpool, the working of which has proved, even beyond expectation, both practically and commercially, the unrivalled excellence of Bonelli's system, propose to extend their operations throughout the United Kingdom.

Each message is printed by the very act of transmission, in clear Roman characters, and as so transmitted is delivered, without further process, to the receiver, thus absolutely excluding all possibility of error between the sender and the receiver.

The automatic nature and simple working of the Bonelli instrument renders it independent of specially trained, and therefore highly-paid, manipulators. The charge will be 6d for twenty words.

The necessity to which all other telegraphic establishments are exposed, of increasing the staff of operators in proportion with the augmentation of business, does not exist, and, consequently, any increase of business must prove almost absolutely clear profit.

Prospectuses and forms may be obtained from the Bankers, Brokers, Solicitors, or Secretary, at the offices of the Company. Each application must be accompanied with a deposit of £1 per share, which will be returned without deduction if no shares are allotted.

LONDON BANK OF SCOTLAND
(Limited).
Capital, One Million.
In Ten Thousand shares of £100 each.
Notice is hereby given, that the Rate of Interest for money placed on deposit will be Five per Cent. until further notice.
BOSSOM WILLIAMS, Manager.
24 Old Jewry, London, E.C., February 11, 1864.

LONDON AND SOUTH AMERICAN BANK (Limited).
Capital, One Million. First issue, £500,000, with power to increase.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.
INTERIM MANAGER AT LIMA—P. Macbeth Halley, Esq.
The Bank having now an establishment at Lima, the Directors are prepared to transact every description of Banking business connected with Peru.—By order,
W. T. MORRISON, Secretary.
London Offices, 33 Cornhill. E.C.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.
Head Office—39 Threadneedle street, London.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital, £644,000.
With Agencies and Branches at Bombay, Kurrachee. Calcutta, Rangoon. Singapore, Batavia, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Hankow.
The Corporation buy and sell Bills of Exchange payable at the above-named places; issue Letters of Credit; undertake the Purchase and Sale of Indian Government and other Securities; and receive Deposits at Interest, the terms for which may be known on application.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA,
38 Old Broad street, London, E.C.
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £200,000.
The Directors of this Bank grant Letters of Credit and Drafts on its Branches, viz.:—

Sydney	Castlemaine	Wellington
Brisbane	Portland	Napier
Rockhampton	Adelaide	Nelson
Melbourne	Port Adelaide	Lyttelton
Geelong	Hobart Town	Christchurch
Ballarat	Launceston	Dunedin
Sandhurst	Auckland	Invercargill

They likewise negotiate and send for collection Bills on the Colonies, and undertake all description of Banking business there.
H. W. D. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited), 16 Cornhill, London, E.C.
CAPITAL.
Capital £2,000,000
Paid and called up 500,000
BANKERS.
Bank of England; Alliance Bank; and Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
Deposits received, at ten days' notice, on the usual terms, and for fixed periods, at rates subject to special agreement.
Drafts issued, and bills negotiated, payable in India, China, &c.
Circular Notes and Letters of Credit, payable throughout Europe, are also issued for the convenience of travellers per overland route.
The purchase and sale of Indian and other securities, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Dividends, pay, pensions, interest, or other moneys realised, and the registry of Indian Government Loan Notes effected, so that the interest may be paid in England.
Every other description of banking and agency business in connection with India, China, &c., conducted on the most favourable terms.
J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Established 1817.
Incorporated by Act of the Colonial Legislature in 1850, and confirmed by Her Majesty in Council.
Capital £750,000. Reserve Fund £250,000.
HEAD OFFICE—SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Board of Directors grant Letters of Credit, payable on demand, and Bills of Exchange at Three and Thirty Days' sight, on the undermentioned Establishments of the Corporation.

BRANCHES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.		
Maitland.	Mudgee.	Adelong Agency.
Newcastle.	Tamworth.	Orange.
Albury.	Deniliquin.	Penrith.
Bathurst.	Windsor.	Goulbourn.
	Forbes.	
VICTORIA.		
Melbourne.	Sandhurst.	Chiltern Agency.
Geelong.	Beechworth.	Inglewood.
Kyneton.	Ararat.	Creswick.
Castlemaine.	Tarrangower.	Linton.
Ballarat.	Wangarratta.	Pleasant Creek.
QUEENSLAND.		
Brisbane.	Ipswich.	Toowoomba.
	Rockhampton.	
NEW ZEALAND.		
Auckland.	Dunedin.	Nelson.
Wellington.	Invercargill.	Napier.
Lyttelton.	Wanganui.	Kaipoi.
Christchurch.		

And also on the Commercial Bank of Van Diemen's Land at Hobart Town and Launceston.
The Directors also negotiate approved Bills of Exchange, and send them for collection, drawn on any of the Australian and New Zealand Colonies.
The Royal Bank of Scotland, Stuckey's Banking Company, the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, the North and South Wales Bank, Birmingham Joint Stock Bank (Limited), and the National Bank in Ireland, are authorised to grant Credits on this Bank at the several establishments in Australia and New Zealand, and will negotiate bills drawn on these Colonies.
—By order of the London Board,
JOHN CURRIE, Secretary.
37 Cannon street City.

THE LONDON AND SOUTH AFRICAN BANK,
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1860,
Capital, Half a Million Sterling.
Issues Letters of Credit and Drafts on its Branches at the undermentioned places, viz.:—

Port Elizabeth.	D'Urban.
Graham's Town.	Pietermaritzburg.
Cape Town.	King William's Town.
Graaff Reinet.	

Bills negociated and sent for collection, and all Banking business transacted with the Cape Colonies.
Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (payable half-yearly if desired) allowed on fixed deposits subject to twelve months' notice.
The rates for other periods may be known at the Head Office, No. 10 King William street, London, E.C.
By order of the Court,
JOHN HENRY ETHERIDGE, Manager.
London, Feb. 3, 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 30th Aug., 1851.
Paid-up capital, £1,260,000; reserved fund, £262,000.
The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney, on terms which may be ascertained at their office. They also issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route. They undertake the agency of parties connected with India, the purchase and sale of Indian Securities, the safe custody of Indian Government Paper, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of Remittances between the above-named dependencies.
They also receive Deposits of £100 and upwards, repayable on a notice of 10 days, and allow interest thereon at 1 per cent. below the Bank of England minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but not rising above 5 per cent. Deposits subject to longer notices of repayment bear higher rates, which may be ascertained at their office.
Office hours 10 to 3. Saturdays, 10 to 2.
Threadneedle street, London, 1864.

THE ALLIANCE BANK
(Limited),
5 Lothbury, London, and Brown's buildings, Liverpool.
BRANCHES—Southwark: Borough High street.
Birkenhead: 48 Hamilton square.
Manchester: 75 King street.
Subscribed Capital, £3,000,000.
DIRECTORS.
James Nugent Daniell, Esq., Chairman.
John Grant Morris, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
James Buckingham Bevington, Esq., Neckinger Mills, Bermondsey.
Alfred Castellain, Esq. (Messrs Frederick Huth and Co.), Liverpool.
Ingram Chapman, Esq., 6 Austinfriars, London, Director of the London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company.
J. H. Reynell de Castro, Esq., 74 Cannon street, London, E.C.
John Bloxham Elin, Esq., 34 Abchurch lane, London, E.C. (Director of the Union Bank of Australia).
Joseph Fildes, Esq., Manchester.
Louis Gruning, Esq. (Messrs Frederick Huth and Co.).
Abel Heywood, Esq., Ex-Mayor of Manchester.
James Houghton, Esq., Liverpool.
William Keates, Esq. (Messrs Newton, Keates, and Co.), Liverpool.
John Paterson, Esq. (Messrs Paterson, Kemp, and Co.), Mark lane, London.
George Palmer Robinson, Esq., 52 Threadneedle street, London, Director of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Robert Rumney, Esq., Manchester.
Thomas Stenhouse, Esq., 15 Cannon street West, London.
John Torrance, Esq., 5 Chester place, Hyde Park square, London.
MANAGER IN LONDON—Alexander Thomson.
DEPUTY MANAGER IN LONDON—U. Miller, Esq.
MANAGER IN SOUTHWARK—E. S. Parkes, Esq.
MANAGER IN LIVERPOOL—James Beckett, Esq.
DEPUTY MANAGER IN LIVERPOOL—F. W. Bloxsm, Esq.
MANAGER IN BIRKENHEAD—W. E. Hinde, Esq.
MANAGER IN MANCHESTER—John Mills, Esq.
SOLICITORS.
In London—Messrs Crosley and Burn: Flux and Argles.
In Liverpool—Messrs Fletcher and Hull.
BROKERS IN LONDON—Messrs J. and J. Whitehead, 8 Moorgate street.
BROKERS IN LIVERPOOL—Messrs G. and T. Irvine.
SECRETARY—Ellis Clowes, Esq.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.
Current accounts opened in London, in accordance with the prevailing custom of similar establishments; and in Liverpool, Birkenhead, and Manchester, on terms which will conform thereto as closely as may be practicable. If the balance shall not at any time during the half-year have been below £500, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. If not below £200, interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. If below £200, no interest will be allowed.
Deposits received at the current rate of interest in sums of £10 and upwards, on the usual terms.
No charge will be made for collecting country cheques.
Agencies of foreign and country banks undertaken, purchases and sales of stocks, shares, and other securities effected, dividends thereon received, coupons collected or negotiated, and every other description of banking business transacted.
To parties keeping accounts with the bank the utmost facilities will be afforded for the transmission of money between its offices, also for the payment or receipt of money either in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, in exchange for stock, shares, &c.
Circular notes and letters of credit issued to all parts of Europe and elsewhere.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
LETTERS of CREDIT and BILLS issued upon Adelaide, Port Adelaide, Gawler, Robe, Kadina, and Wallaroo. Approved Drafts negotiated and collected.
Every description of banking business conducted with Victoria, New South Wales, and the other Australian Colonies through the Company's Agents.
WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.
London, 54 Old Broad street, E.C.,

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
Capital paid up, 600,000l.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE BRANCHES are GRANTED on the most favourable terms. Bills on the Australian Colonies negotiated and sent for collection. DEPOSITS received at rates and for periods which may be learned on inquiry at the office.—By order of the Court,
HENRY MOULES, Secretary.
73 Cornhill, E.C.

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK
(Limited).
Subscribed capital, £1,500,000. Paid-up capital, £600,000.
MANAGER IN LONDON—W. C. Boore, Esq.
JOINT MANAGERS IN MANCHESTER.
John Farrer, Esq. | Joseph Rice, Esq.
London Office—7 Fenchurch street.
Manchester Office—46 Pall Mall.
Current accounts will be kept in London on the same terms as other joint stock banks. In cases where the balance shall not at any time during the half-year have been below £500, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances.
Deposits in sums of £10 and upwards will be received at the current rate of interest.
Letters of credit issued to all part of India, Europe, and America.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.
Incorporated by Act of General Assembly.
Bankers to the General Government of New Zealand, the Provincial Governments of Auckland, Canterbury Otago, &c., &c.
Capital, £500,000.
Reserve Fund, £60,000.
Branches and Agencies in New Zealand:—

Auckland.	Akaroa.	Dunstan.
New Plymouth.	Christchurch.	Manuherikia.
Napier.	Kaiapoi.	Invercargill.
Wellington.	Timaru.	Riverton.
Wanganui.	Dunedin.	Wakatipu.
Nelson.	Oamaru.	Shotover.
Picton.	Tokomairiro.	Kingston.
Blenheim.	Wetherstone.	Hogburn.
Lyttelton.	Waitahuna.	Teviot.
	Queenstown.	

This Bank grants Drafts on any of the above-named places in New Zealand, and transacts every description of Banking business connected with that colony on terms which may be learned on application at the London office. F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.
50 Old Broad street, City.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up capital, £500,000. Reserve fund, £100,000.
Head office, 52 Threadneedle street, London, E.C.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Mauritius; issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland route, terms for which can be ascertained at the Head office in London.
The Bank will effect the purchase or sale of Indian Securities; undertakes the safe custody of same, and the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, and other Moneys, for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.
The Bank receives Money on Deposit, on which Interest will be allowed according to the length of time deposited. Particulars as to rates can be ascertained at the Head office, 52 Threadneedle street, London.
Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
52 Threadneedle street, London, E.C.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK COPORATION (Limited).
Head Office—80 King William street, London, E.C.
Capital, One Million Sterling.
In 50,000 shares of £20 each, 37,500 of which have been issued.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
William Patrick Andrew, Esq., Chairman.
Francis William Russell, Esq., M.P., Deputy-Chairman.
BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London.
The Bank of England.
BRANCHES.
At Kurrachee and Bombay—(Others in course of being opened.)
Agents at Calcutta and Madras—The Oriental Bank Corporation.
This Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business with India.
Drafts and Letters of Credit granted on Kurrachee, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, and approved Bills on those places purchased or sent for collection.
Deposits received at interest in sums of £100 and upwards, for such periods and at such rates as may be agreed upon. On deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal, interest at 1 per cent. below the Bank of England's minimum rate of discount is allowed, such rate of interest not to exceed 5 per cent. per annum.
Investments in, and sales of, Government stocks, shares, and other securities (English and Indian), effected; interest and dividends, pay, pensions, &c., received, and other money agency business transacted.
—By order of the Court of Directors,
T. G. CRAIG, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK

CORPORATION of INDIA and the EAST,
Incorporated by Royal Charter, limiting the liability to £25 per share, in addition to the £25 to be paid up.
Capital, One Million Sterling,
(With power to increase to £2,000,000)
In 40,000 shares of £25 each, of which 30,000 are already taken.
£2 10s per share to be paid on application, and £2 10s per share on allotment.
Calls to be made at intervals of not less than two months, and 21 days' notice to be given of each call.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

H. D. Cartwright, Esq., Chairman.*
(Of Rimington, Cartwright, and Co., London; and Leckie and Co., Bombay.)
John Campbell, Esq.* (of John Campbell and Co., London and late of Bombay.)
J. J. Cater, Esq. (of J. W. Cater, Sons, and Co., of Mincing lane.)
F. Chapman, Esq.* (of Chapman, King, and Co., China.)
J. J. Lowndes, Esq.* (late Remembrancer for Legal Affairs to the Bombay Government.)
A. Middleton, Esq. (of Middleton, Harrison, and Co., of Singapore and of Liverpool.)
W. Trevor Roper, Esq.* (late of Bombay.)
Edward Thornton, Esq., C.B. (late Judicial Commissioner of the Punjaub.)
Robert Angus, Esq., ex officio.
With power to add to their number.
* The Gentlemen to whose names an asterisk is affixed were Directors of the Commercial Bank of India in Bombay.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Robert Angus, Esq.
LONDON MANAGER AND SECRETARY.
David Allardice, Esq.
} At present holding these offices in the Commercial Bank of India.

AUDITORS.

John Ball, Esq. (of Quilter, Ball, and Co., Public Accountants.)
Robert Strong, Esq. (late of Bombay.)

BANKERS.—London Joint Stock Bank.

BROKERS.

Messrs Hichens, Harrison, and Co., 21 Threadneedle street.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs Clarke, Son, and Rawlins, 29 Coleman street.
Temporary Offices:—64 Moorgate street, E.C., London.

One of the objects of this Corporation is to take over the Business and Assets with the Reserved Fund of the Commercial Bank of India, established in Bombay in 1844, an arrangement to that effect having been made with the shareholders.

By this arrangement, one-half of the required capital (viz., 20,000 shares of £25 each, fully paid up) has been already secured. A further number of 10,000 shares, on which £12 10s per share has been paid up, has also been subscribed for, pro rata, by the shareholders of that Bank. In consideration of the transfer of the business and reserved fund, it has been arranged that these shares be taken at par.

The shares of the Commercial Bank of India command a high premium in Bombay, and, by the last advices received, were above 85 per cent., equivalent to £21 5s premium per £25 share. The last dividend, declared on the 30th June, 1863 (being an interim dividend), was at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum. The reserve fund, by advices lately received from the Chief Manager in Bombay, was expected to amount to above £50,000; the accounts up to 31st December last not being completed, the precise amount cannot be stated.

The remaining 10,000 shares (with the exception of a sufficient number retained for Directors' qualifications not exceeding 500 shares, to be allotted at par) are now offered at a premium of £10 per share, which premium will form part of the reserved fund.

The calls on these shares will be made as follows:—

	£	s	d
On application (on Capital account)	2	10	0
1st call (8th July)	10	0	0
2nd call (8th October)	2	10	0
3rd call (8th December)	5	0	0
4th call (8th February), 1865	5	0	0
	25	0	0
On allotment (on Premium account)	2	10	0
1st call (8th July) ditto	5	0	0
2nd call (8th October) ditto	2	10	0
	10	0	0

All calls paid on their due dates will be entitled from those dates to their proportion of the dividend which may be declared at the usual half-yearly meeting.

The calls may, however, be paid in anticipation; and on all such payments in advance, interest will be allowed at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum to the respective due dates of the calls.

The Directors trust that the arrangement for the transfer of the business of the Commercial Bank of India will be completed, so as to admit of its being carried on under the Corporation in July next.

Application for shares may be made in the subjoined form; but no application will be entertained unless the requisited deposit has been previously made.

In the event of no allotment of shares being made, the deposit will be returned in full.

Should a less number of shares be allotted than are applied for, the deposit will be made available towards the payment on allotment, and the balance, if any, returned to the applicant.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained from the Brokers, or at the Temporary Offices of the Company.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.

Gentlemen,—Having paid into the London Joint Stock Bank to your account the sum of £ , I request that you will allot me shares in the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East; and I hereby agree to accept of the same, or any less number, and to pay all calls thereon, and to sign the Deed of Settlement when required, and I hereby authorise you to insert my name in the register for the number of shares allotted to me.—I am, gentlemen,

Usual signature .....
Name in full .....
Residence .....
Profession or Business .....
Date .....
(This portion to be retained by the bankers.)

BANKER'S RECEIPT.

Received of on account of the Directors of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, the sum of being deposit on application for shares in the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.

For the London Joint Stock Bank.
(This portion to be retained by the applicant.)

THE CONTINENTAL BANK

CORPORATION, Limited.
Head Office, 69 Cornhill, London, E.C.
Branch Office, 9 Rue des Arcades, Marseilles.
Capital, £1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of £100 each, with power to increase,
First issue, £500,000.

This Company undertakes every description f banking and agency business, English and foreign.

Deposits, subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal, will be received at 5 per cent.; or, subject to longer notice, at such rates as may be agreed on.—By order of the Board. PAUL BROE, General Manager.

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK.—

Notice is hereby given, that the First Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th June next, at the London Tavern, at 1 o'clock, to receive a report from the Committee, with the accounts for the calender year ending the 31st December, 1863, to declare a dividend, and to consider some proposed modifications in the statutes. By the 29th article of the statutes the general meeting is constituted of proprietors holding not less than thirty shares, who will be required to deposit their share certificates, either at the Imperial Ottoman Bank, Constantinople, the London Agency, 4 Bank buildings, the Office of the Credit Mobilier, 15 Place Vendome, Paris, or at any of the Branches of the Bank, at least twenty days before the date fixed.

March 24, 1864.

THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK,

CONSTANTINOPLE.
(Capital £2,700,000, paid-up £1,350,000).
Branches at Smyrna and Beyrout, and Agencies at Galatz, Bucharest, Paris, and London.

The London Agency receives money on deposit for fixed periods at rates to be agreed upon. It grants credits on Constantinople, Smyrna, Beyrout, Galatz, and Bucharest; purchases or collects bills drawn on those places, and undertakes the negotiation of all Turkish Government Securities and the collection of the coupons.

The London Agency will also execute orders through the Branch of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Smyrna for the purchase of Smyrna produce, such as cotton, madder roots, valonea, opium, &c.

Terms may be ascertained on application at the offices of the London Agency, No. 4 Bank buildings, Lothbury.
R. A. BRENAN, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE AND

EXCHANGE BANK (Limited).
Capital, £2,000,000, in 40,000 shares of £50, of which £25 per share is intended to be called up.

DIRECTORS.

T. B. Forwood, Esq. Chairman (late of Leech, Harrison, and Forwood, Liverpool).
R. W. Ronald, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (R. W. Ronald and Son, Liverpool).
Arnold Bruchson, Esq. (Director Liverpool Financial Association, Liverpool)
Francis Boult, Esq. (Boult, English, and Brandon, Liverpool)
H. P. Bowring, Esq. (C. T. Bowring and Co., Liverpool)
John Cater, Esq (Director Bank of Egypt, London)
Joseph Kitchen, Esq. (Duncan and Kitchen, Liverpool)
J. T. Lawrence, Esq. (Edward Lawrence and Co., Liverpool)
Bernhardt Liebert, Esq (Manchester)
W. L. Merry, Esq. (W. L. Merry and Co., London)
William Southall, Esq. (Mellor and Southall, Liverpool)
John Walker, Esq. (Director London Financial Association, London)

Liverpool—17 Brown's buildings	General Manager—G. M. Brown, Esq.; Sub-Manager — W. Mathison, Esq.
London—4 Lombard street	Manager—R. H. Williams, Esq.
— 41 Mincing lane	Sub-Manager — N. Cork, Esq.
Glasgow — 35 St Vincent place	Manager — William Brown, Esq.
New York—William street	Agent—G. B. Moorewood, Esq.

This bank, through the medium of its establishments in Liverpool, London, and Glasgow, is prepared to afford increased facilities for conducting business and remitting moneys between those places.

A modification of the charges for bank commission is one of its principal features.

Deposits will be received at the full market rates of interest.

Current accounts will bear interest on the daily balance.

Foreign exchange will be negotiated on reduced terms through the various continental and other correspondents of the bank, and circular notes and letters of credit issued on favourable conditions.

Railway and other coupons will be collected, and dividends on Government and other stocks will be received for customers, free of charge.

Home and foreign banking agencies will be undertaken.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF

AUSTRALIA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital, One Million.

Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange are granted on the Branches of this Bank at Melbourne, Geelong, Sydney, and the Gold Fields. Drafts on the Australian Colonies purchased or sent for collection.—By order of the Court, W. M. YOUNG, Assistant Secretary.
Offices, 17 Cannon street, E.C.

ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK.

Capital £2,000,000. Paid-up £600,000.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

G. G. Glyn, Esq., M.P.
Somerset A. Beaumont, Esq., M.P.
Geo. E. Seymour, Esq.
Fredk Engelhardt, Esq.

Francis Breuer, General Manager.

The Directors beg to announce that the Bank negotiates Bills of Exchange, and grants drafts or letters of credit, and carries out other banking operations between Great Britain, Vienna, Trieste, &c.

Temporary Offices, 10 Birchin lane, E.C.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK

(Limited).
Capital £1,500,000, in 15,000 shares of £100 each.

BRANCH BANKS AND AGENCIES.

Brazil—Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Rio Grande do Sul, Maranham.
Portugal—Lisbon, Oporto.

CHAIRMAN—John White Cater, Esq.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—Henry Louis Bischoffsheim, Esq.

Drafts granted on Brazil and Portugal. Bills negotiated or collected.—Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for all parts of the World.—Agencies connected with Brazil and Portugal undertaken.—Deposits received at agreed rates of interest.
E. J. KNIGHT, Secretary.
2 Old Broad street, E.C.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF

AUSTRALASIA.
Incorporated by Acts of the Parliaments of Victoria and South Australia
Capital £1,000,000; paid up, £400,000.
Chief offices in the Colonies—Melbourne and Adelaide.
In London—10 Cornhill, E.C.

Letters of credit and drafts granted on the following branches:—

In Victoria.—Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat, Tarradale, Daglesford, Hamilton, Bacchus Marsh, Sale (Gipps' Land), Clunes.

In South Australia.—Adelaide, Port Adelaide, Gawler, Kapunda, Kooringa, Mount Barker, Mount Gambier, Robe, Kadina, Wallaroo, Port Augusta.

Approved bills negotiated or sent for collection, and all other banking business with the Australian Colonies transacted, on terms which may be ascertained at this office. FREDERICK WRIGHT, Manager.
London, 10 Cornhill, E.C.

COMMERCIAL BANKING

COMPANY of SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.
Incorporated by Act of the Colonial Legislature.
London Office, No. 33 Cornhill.

LONDON BOARD.

John Gilchrist, Esq. | Frederick Parbury, Esq.
Edwin Brett, Esq.

Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange are drawn by the London office on Sydney, and the following branches in New South Wales, viz., Albury, Bathurst, Burrangong (Lambing Flat), Carcoar, Cooma, Goulburn, Kiama, Maitland, Morpeth, Orange, Parramatta, Queanbeyan, Wollongong, and Yass; and also on Brisbane and Maryborough, in the Colony of Queensland.

Drafts on the Australian Colonies are negotiated or collected, and every description of banking business with Australia transacted on the most favourable terms through the above-named establishments of the Bank in New South Wales, and its agents in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.
EDWIN BRETT, Manager.
No. 33 Cornhill, London, E.C.

THE BRITISH COPPER COMPANY

(Limited).

Notice is hereby given, that the Directors will proceed to ALLOTMENT on the 20th day of April, 1864, by which date all APPLICATIONS for SHARES in the Company should be sent in.

TO THE EDITOR,

SIR,—I forward a copy of Articles 3 and 4 of the Association of the BRITISH SHIPOWNERS' COMPANY, from which you will doubtless at once see that Shipowning is only a secondary matter, and that it should be called the British Speculation Company.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, FREE TRADER.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

of the BRITISH SHIPOWNERS' COMPANY (Limited).

ARTICLE 3.—The objects for which this Company is established are the acquisition of ships and other vessels of all descriptions, whether by exchange, purchase, building, hiring, or chartering; the employment, sale, letting out to hire, or chartering of such ships or other vessels; the carrying on of the business of a shipowner in all respects; the purchase and sale or disposal of goods or merchandise to be shipped as ballast or cargo on board any vessel belonging to or hired or chartered by the Company; the making of contracts for the sale or supply by the Company of goods or merchandise, deliverable at any home or foreign port or ports; and the doing of all acts necessary or incidental to the carrying out of the said objects or any of them.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE 4.—The business of the Company shall include the several objects expressed in the Memorandum of Association, and all matters which from time to time appear to the Directors to be expedient for attaining those objects or any of them, and may be commenced as soon as the Board think fit, and notwithstanding the whole the capital may not have been subscribed.

THE FINANCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED,

Invite Subscriptions for Shares in

THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY (Limited).

Incorporated with Limited Liability, under the "Companies Act, 1862."

Being the first link for connecting the North with the South of Europe, and affording the shortest and most convenient route between England and India, China, Australia, &c.

From Chiasso, near the Lake of Como, to Lugano, Bellinzona and Biasca, with a branch to Locarno, on the Lake Maggiore, in Switzerland, 40 miles. With privilege to extend from Biasca to Lucerne or to Coire. Concession 99 years.

Capital, £1,400,000.

First Issue £700,000, in 17,500 shares of £40 or 1,000 francs each.

The remaining £700,000 to be raised hereafter in shares, bonds, or obligations, as may be deemed advisable.

Deposit on application £1 or 25 francs per share, and a further payment of £3 or 75 francs per share on allotment.

No Call to be made at an earlier date than Three Months from the date of allotment; and no Call to exceed £2 per share.

DIRECTORS.

Colonel Sykes, M.P., F.R.S., Chairman of the East India Company, Chairman.

H. D. Cartwright, Esq., late Chairman at Bombay of the Commercial Bank of India, and of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

Thos. Cave, Esq., Sheriff of London and Middlesex.

S. H. Godefroi, Esq., (Demattos and Godefroi), Copthall court.

R. F. Gower, Esq., 66 Great Cumberland street.

G. F. Holroyd, Esq., 8 Sussex square, Hyde Park, Director of the Mercantile Credit Association (Limited)

John Wm. Maclure, Esq., Manchester.

Thomas Pemberton, Esq., Heathfield Hall, near Birmingham, Director of the Birmingham Banking Company.

Wm. Henry Petit Jean, Esq., Manchester, Director Birkenhead Railway Company.

J. L. Propert, Esq., 6 New Cavendish street.

P. G. Van der Byl, Esq., 3 Upper Hyde Park gardens.

Cornelius Walford, Esq., Director Financial Corporation (Limited).

AUDITORS.

D. Allardice, Esq., Manager of the Commercial Bank of India.

Edwin Brett, Esq., Manager of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.

BANKERS.

London—The National Bank and its Branches.

Birmingham—The Birmingham Banking Company.

Manchester—The Manchester and County Bank.

SOLICITORS.

London—Messrs Hughes, Masterman, and Hughes, 17 Bucklersbury.

Manchester—Messrs Sale, Worthington, Shipman, and Seddon.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.

G. P. Bidder, Esq., late President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, 24 Great George street, Westminster.

BROKERS.

London—Sir R. W. Carden and Son, Royal Exchange buildings; Lewis H. Haslewood, Esq., Founders' court, Lothbury.

Liverpool—Robert Byrne, Esq.

Manchester—Messrs Rawson and Spencer.

Birmingham—Messrs James Pearson and Sons.

SECRETARY—A. Pixley, Esq.

Temporary Offices—193, 194, 195 Gresham House, Old Broad street.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purpose of constructing a Railway from Chiasso to Biasca, in the Canton of Tessin, Switzerland, with the design of extending the line to Lucerne, by the Alpine Pass of the St Gothard, or to Coire by the Pass of the Luckmanier.

The line now to be made from Chiasso to Biasca is indispensable to either of these routes, it being the only line allowed by the Swiss Government to connect the railways of North Italy, the line being comparatively easy of construction, free from costly works, and promising a large traffic.

The Company has, however, secured from the Canton Tessin, besides the concession of the line from Chiasso to Biasca, the preferential right to construct the extension of their line to any junction with the system of railways of Central Europe, whether at Lucerne or at Coire, and this peculiarly advantageous condition forms a very important feature of the present enterprise.

State subventions to a very considerable amount have been voted in aid of the proposed Alpine Railway, which is acknowledged to be of the highest national importance to both Switzerland and Italy.

The lines proposed by this Company will complete the shortest overland route to India and China across the centre of Europe, and will effect a saving of three days' sea navigation.

As the line from Chiasso to Biasca, which is intended to join the Lombardo-Venetian line, will open a direct communication between the most important towns of the Canton Tessin and the railway network of Italy, connecting also the three Lakes of Como, Lugano, and Maggiore, and as it forms the key of the whole position, the Directors have resolved to commence this line forthwith, pending the surveys and negotiations for determining the precise Alpine Pass to be finally adopted for the extension.

Responsible contractors have undertaken to construct and complete the line for a sum within the amount of capital; and the works were commenced on the 18th of January, in the presence of Government officials.

Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be paid to shareholders during construction, upon the amounts from time to time paid in respect of their shares.

Full particulars are given in the detailed prospectus, which may be obtained, together with the map, at the offices of the Company.

Applications for shares must be addressed to the Directors, and copies of the prospectus may be obtained at the temporary offices of the Company, or at the offices of the Financial Corporation (Limited), 14 Leadenhall street, the Brokers and Solicitors, but no application will be considered, unless a deposit of £1 per share on the number of shares applied for has been paid.

EUROPEAN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that the SHARE LIST of this Company will be CLOSED THIS DAY, the 9th inst., for London, the 12th inst. for the country, and the 14th inst. for the Continent.—By order.

Gresham House, April 4, 1864.

THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SOCIETY (Limited), and the ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK, are prepared to RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS for the CAPITAL of the LEMBERG-CZERNOWITZ RAILWAY COMPANY (Limited). Capital, £1,250,000, in 62,500 shares of £20 each, under a guarantee from the Austrian Government, producing a net minimum dividend of 7 per cent. per annum, payable in silver. Provision is made by the Contractor (Mr Brassey) of interest at 6 per cent. per annum during construction. Deposit £1 on application, and £2 on allotment; a further sum of £2 on the 1st of May, after which date no further call will be made for six months.

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS pending the Constitution, under the provisions of the Concession, of the Company as a Société Anonyme.

In England.

Somerset A. Beaumont, Esq., M.P., Frederick Engelhardt, Esq., Directors of the Anglo-Austrian Bank.

J. P. Brown Westhead, Esq., M.P., Deputy-Chairman of the London and North-Western Railway.

In Austria.

H. H. Prince Leo Sapieha, President of the Carl-Ludwig Railway.

Count Wladimir Borkowski, Director of the Carl-Ludwig Railway.

Charles Klein, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce, Vienna.

BANKERS IN LONDON.

Messrs Glyn, Mills, and Co., 67 Lombard street, E.C.

BANKERS IN VIENNA—The Anglo-Austrian Bank.

SOLICITORS

Messrs Birchim, Dalrymple, Drake, and Ward, Parliament street.

BROKERS.

Messrs Seymour and Co., 38 Throgmorton street.

Messrs Cazenove and Co., Threadneedle street.

Temporary offices—54 Old Broad street.

The great Trunk Railway from Vienna, in the direction of the frontier of Moldavia, is at present complete as far as Lemberg. The communication is effected by means of two lines—the first being the Northern Railway, from Vienna to Cracow; the second the Carl-Ludwig Railway, from Cracow to Lemberg.

The first of these lines pays about 14 per cent. upon its capital. The second was completed only at the end of 1861, but since its opening has paid 8 per cent. upon its capital, and consequently has never required to claim the guarantee of 5 per cent. accorded to it by the Austrian Government.

The present line is the continuation from Lemberg to Czernowitz, near the Moldavian frontier. The concession has been granted by the Austrian Government on terms unusually favourable to the Company undertaking it.

The proposed railway, entering into the heart of the grain and cattle-producing district whence the Carl-Ludwig line obtains its most important traffic, and being constructed at a very considerably less cost, promises to be more profitable than its neighbour.

The continuance of the line through Moldavia to Galatz, on the Danube (for which a concession has recently been granted by the Chambers of the Principalities), must necessarily add largely to the profits of the Lemberg-Czernowitz Railway, which will thus form an integral part in an unbroken and direct railway communication between the Baltic, the German Ocean, and the Black Sea.

The concession, the duration of which is ninety years, stipulates for the commencement of the works previous to the 11th January, 1865, and for their completion within three years; but provision is made for extension of these periods in case of political or financial crisis.

The Government guarantee a fixed sum of £150,000 in silver money as a net annual revenue of the line.

The sum thus guaranteed by the Government, after providing for the payment of interest at 5 per cent. on the Bonds, and for an annual sinking fund, will leave a clear 7 per cent. applicable to the share capital. The sinking fund will be annually applied, by lot, to the redemption of the bonds and shares at par. The proprietors of the shares thus, from time to time, redeemed, will, for each share, receive a certificate entitling the bearer to a participation, during the remaining term of the concession, in all the profits of the Company exceeding 5 per cent. on the original capital.

A contract, which will be adopted by the Company, has been entered into by the concessionaires with Mr Brassey, for a sum of £2,450,000.

This contract provides for the construction of the railway in accordance with the terms of the concession, and for stocking the same with rolling stock. In includes all the preliminary expenses of acquiring the concession and forming the Company; it makes provision for interest during construction on paid-up capital, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; and it covers an ample reserve for the expense of management until the railway shall be opened for public traffic.

The concession confers the requisite power to form a Société Anonyme with shares to bearer, whereby the liability of the subscribers will be limited to the amount of 25 per cent. of the nominal amount of their shares.

The capital of the Société Anonyme will be £2,450,000; to be issued, £1,200,000 in bonds, and £1,250,000 in shares of £20 each.

The bonds have already been taken.

Preparatory to the formation of the Société Anonyme (which cannot be definitively constituted, according to Austrian law, until 25 per cent. of the share capital has been paid up), the Lemberg-Czernowitz Railway Company has been formed as a limited liability Company, the shares in which will be exchanged for shares of a like denomination in the Société Anonyme.

A copy of the articles of association, of the Concession, and of the statutes under which it is proposed to constitute the Société Anonyme, can be inspected at the offices of the Solicitors, 46 Parliament street.

Applications for shares must be made in the annexed form, addressed to the Directors of the International Financial Society (Limited), and of the Anglo-Austrian Bank; but no application will be considered unless accompanied by the receipt of Messrs Glyn, Mills, and Co., or of the Anglo-Austrian Bank, Vienna, for £1 per share on the number of shares applied for. This sum will be returned in the event of the application not being acceded to, and if an allotment is made, it will be applied towards the payment of £1 per share then due.

No. ——

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the International Financial Society (Limited), and of the Anglo-Austrian Bank.

Gentlemen—Having paid to Messrs Glyn, Mills, and Co. the sum of £ , being £1 per share on shares, of £20 each, which I request may be allotted to me in the Lemberg-Czernowitz Railway Company (Limited), I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any less number, and to become a member of the Company, and to have my name placed on the register of members in respect of the shares allotted to me.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Name in full.....

Address in full.....

Date .....

MERSEY DOCK ESTATE.—LOANS of MONEY.—The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board hereby give notice, that they are willing to receive LOANS of MONEY on the Security of their Bonds, at the rate of Four Pounds Five Shillings per centum per annum interest, for periods of three, five, or seven years, or arrangements may be made for longer terms, at the option of the lenders. Interest warrants for the whole term, payable half-yearly at the Bankers of the Board in Liverpool, or in London, are issued with each Bond. All offers to be addressed to George J. Jefferson, Esq., Treasurer, Dock Office, Liverpool.—By order of the Board.

JOHN HARRISON, Secretary.

Dock Office, Liverpool, March 31st, 1864.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament with limited liability.

Eight per Cent. Preferential Shares. £5 per Share. Deposit, £2 10s on allotment.

The Directors are prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for 8,800 of these shares, representing the balance of the unappropriated share capital of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

A contract has been entered into with Messrs Glass, Elliott, and Co., for the manufacture of the cable recommended by the Scientific Committee, and for laying the same complete in 1865. The manufacture of this cable is now going on.

Applications will be received at the Company's office, 22 Old Broad street, E.C., not later than Friday, the 15th inst.—By order,

GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary.

No 22 Old Broad street, E.C., April 2, 1864.

SEVEN PER CENT. GUARANTEED on MONEY invested, in first registered Mortgages, through the medium of the TRUST and AGENCY COMPANY of AUSTRALASIA (Limited).

Subscribed share capital £250,000, with power to increase to £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

William Frederick Baring, Esq.

Philip Twells, Esq. (Messrs Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Twells, and Co.).

Andrew Bonar, Esq., Pembridge square.

W. W. Cargill, Esq., M.P., Connaught place West, Hyde park.

Alfred Denison, Esq., Albemarle street.

Thomas Hall Gladstone, Esq. (Messrs John Gladstone and Co).

Henry Kingscote Esq., Eaton place.

Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P. (Messrs Ransom, Bouverie, and Co.).

Henry Loftus Wigram, Esq., Grosvenor square.

Offices—31 St Swithin's lane, London, E.C.

The Company, as Agents, effect investments in first registered Mortgages in Australia and New Zealand, to pay investors a net interest, guaranteed by the Company, of 7 per cent. per annum.

The Company also issue debentures for loans, for three or more years. In order that the debentures should be most amply secured, it is expressly provided by the Company's Constitution that the Directors may borrow only to the extent of the uncalled subscribed share capital.

Further particulars on application to the undersigned.—By order, JAMES HORA, General Manager.

DENT, CHRONOMETER, Watch, and Clock Maker to Her Majesty, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H.I.M. the Emperor of Russia. Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament.

SILVER.	Guineas.	GOLD.	Guineas.
Strong Silver Lever Watches.....	5	Ladies' or Gentlemen's Gold Lever Watches..	16
Do. do. superior...	6 to 16	Ditto superior.....	18 to 35
Do. with very thick glass	8 to 20	Gold Half Chronometers.....	35
Silver Half Chronometers	25	Ditto in Hunting Cases	40

Gold Geneva Watches from 7 Guineas upwards.

Tact Watches for the Blind.

Two-day Marine Chronometers, 35 Guineas.

Every description of Keyless Watches and Repeaters in Silver Cases kept in stock; also a large assortment of Repeaters, Centre and Independent Seconds, Double-stop Seconds, in Gold Cases, from 40 Guineas upwards.

An elegant assortment of Fine Gold Waistcoat and Guard Chains, from 9 to 25 Guineas.

Gold and Silver Pocket Chronometers, Astronomical Regulators, Turret, Church, and Bracket Clocks of every description.

E. DENT and CO. 61 STRAND, W.C. (adjoining Coutt's Bank); and at 34 and 35 ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.; and also at the Turret Clock and Marine Compass Factory, Savoy street, Strand, London, W.C.

THE DISCOUNT CORPORATION

(Limited), 34 Abchurch lane, London.
Capital, £2,000,000.
BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
Alliance Bank (Limited).
Messrs Barnett, Hoares, and Co.
The Union Bank of London.
Approved Bankers' and Mercantile Bills discounted, and advances made upon negotiable securities.
Money received on deposit, at call, and short notice, at the current market rates, and for longer periods upon special terms as agreed upon.—By order of the Board,
FRED. G. BONE. Secretary.

THE CONSOLIDATED DISCOUNT

COMPANY (Limited), 4 Abchurch lane, London.
Capital, £1,000,000.
BANKERS.
The London and Westminster Bank.
The Bank of England.

Approved bills discounted, and advances made on negotiable securities.
Money received on deposit at the current rate of the day; and if for fixed periods, or at long notice, special arrangements will be made.—By order of the Board.

THE TRUST AND LOAN

COMPANY of UPPER CANADA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
ESTABLISHED 1851.
Capital £1,000,000.
Paid up, £250,000. Uncalled, £750,000.
Reserve fund, £51,742.
DIRECTORS.
The Right Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, M.P., President.
William Chapman, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Hutchinson, Esq. | William G. Thomson, Esq.
Charles Morrison, Esq. | T. M Weguelin, Esq., M.P
BANKERS—Messrs Glyn, Mills, and Co.
The Directors are prepared to grant Debentures for loans of sums of £100 and upwards, for periods of 5, 7, or 10 years, at 5 per cent. per annum.
Any information required can be obtained on application to the Secretary. F. FEARON, Secretary.
65 Moorgate street, London.

LONDON FINANCIAL

ASSOCIATION (Limited).

CAPITAL.	£
Subscribed	2,000,000
Paid and called up	600,000
Reserve fund	80,000

DIRECTORS.
John Hackblock, Esq., Chairman.
Peter Bell, Esq. (Messrs Scott, Bell, and Co.), Chairman of City Bank.
John Borradaile, Esq., Chairman of Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway.
James Fraser, Esq. (Messrs J. and L. Fraser and Co.)
J. E. C. Koch, Esq., Threadneedle street.
Henry Paull, Esq., M.P., Director of National Provincial Bank of England.
William Rennie, Esq. (Messrs Cavan, Lubbock, and Co.)
Michel E. Rodocanachi, Esq. (Messrs Rodocanachi, Sons, and Co.)
William Turquand, Esq. (Messrs Coleman, Turquand, Youngs, and Co.
John Walker, Esq. (Messrs Walker, How, and Co.)
BANKERS.
Bank of England, and City Bank.
This Association receives deposits for fixed periods, conducts monetary and financial operations of all kinds, and negotiates public loans.
Facilities afforded for the sale and purchase of railway shares, debentures, and other securities, and advances made thereon.
Contracts with the Association, made through brokers, will be subject to the rules of the London Stock Exchange.
Communications to be addressed to the Secretary, at the Temporary Offices, No. 1 Threadneedle street, London, E.C. JOHN H. KOCH, Secretary.

THE GENERAL CREDIT AND

FINANCE COMPANY of LONDON (Limited),
7 Lothbury, E.C.
Capital, nominal, £10,000,000.
First issue, subscribed, £2,500,000.
Paid-up, £500,000.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—Samuel Laing, Esq., late Finance Minister for India.
William Patrick Andrew, Esq., Chairman of the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railways.
Samuel Beale, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the Midland Railway.
Edward Blount, Esq. (Messrs E. Blount and Co., Bankers, Paris).
Thomas Brassey, Esq., Jun., 4 Great George street, Westminster.
Charles P. Devaux, Esq. (Messrs C. Devaux and Co.).
Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson, formerly Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.
James Thompson Mackenzie, Esq., Deputy-Chairman of the Eastern Bengal Railway.
John Bramley Moore, Esq., M.P., Liverpool.
Mr Alderman Salomons, M.P., London.
Samuel Leo Schuster, Esq. (Messrs Schuster, Son, and Co.).
Charles Turner, Esq., M.P., Liverpool.
George Worms, Esq. (Messrs G. and A. Worms).
GENERAL MANAGER—James Macdonald, Esq.
BANKERS.
The London and Westminster Bank.
The Union Bank of London.
The Company receives deposits for fixed periods.
Make advances on approved securities.
Effects purchase and sale of stock, shares, and debentures.
Negotiate loans, &c., &c.
R. J. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE INTERNATIONAL LAND

CREDIT COMPANY (Limited).
Notice is hereby given, that NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS for SHARES in this Company will be received after MONDAY next, the 11th inst.—By order
E. H. ANSON, Sec. pro tem.
General Credit and Finance Company,
7 Lothbury, E.C., April 8, 1864.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER COMPANY

OF LONDON (Limited), 54 Threadneedle street, E.C.
BANKERS.
The London and Westminster Bank, E.C.
The Company discount approved Mercantile and other Bills, make advances on negotiable securities, and undertake financial business generally.
WILLIAM HALL, Secretary.

THE JOINT STOCK DISCOUNT

COMPANY (Limited), 6 and 7 Nicholas lane, Lombard street, London, E.C.
Capital, £2,000,000; Paid up, £400,000.
CHAIRMAN—Thomas Wingate Henderson, Esq.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—William Charles Brown, Esq.
BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
Messrs Glyn, Mills, and Co., 67 Lombard street.
Messrs Masterman, Peters, Mildred, and Co., 35 Nicholas lane.
The Company discount first-class Mercantile Bills and make advances on approved securities.
The rate of interest allowed upon deposits "at call" will be generally one per cent. below the Bank minimum; and in cases where sums are left at seven days' notice, or for fixed periods, special arrangements will be made.
J. F. WILKINSON, Managing Director.

IMPERIAL FINANCIAL COMPANY

(Limited).
Subscribed Capital £2,500,000.
Paid-up Capital £250,000.
CHAIRMAN—John Chapman, Esq.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—George Gordon Macpherson, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
E. J. Coleman, Esq. | Sir J. Henry Polly, Bart.
John Oliver Hanson, Esq. | W. Scholefield, Esq., M.P.
Capt. J. Gilbert Johnston. | Sir Sibbald D. Scott, Bart.
Charles Kelson, Esq. | H. D. Seymour, Esq., M.P.
GENERAL MANAGER—T. Fraser Sandeman, Esq.
BANKERS.
Union Bank of London.
Agra and United Service Bank (Limited).
Temporary offices—21 Finch lane.
All communications and proposals for business to be addressed to the General Manager,—By order of the Board, C. CLARKE, Secretary.

CANADA LANDED CREDIT

(CREDIT FONCIER) COMPANY.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1858.
Capital, £200,000.
London Agency—Auction Mart chambers, London.
PRESIDENT—Lewis Moffatt, Esq., Director Bank British North America.
VICE-PRESIDENT—The Hon. W. P. Howland, M.P.P., Receiver-General.
BANKERS—Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smiths, London.

In accordance with a recommendation at the Annual Meeting, the Directors have decided to issue Debentures with Coupons attached "free of income tax."
The Debentures are for sums of £50, £100, £500, and £1,000 sterling, for three, five, seven, and ten years, bearing interest at 6 (six) per cent per annum, free of income tax.
Interest allowed from the day a debenture is purchased.
The Company guarantees the payment of interest to the day, viz., on the 1st of January and 1st of July, at their bankers in London, and the same can be received through any of the country banks.
Further information, annual reports, and forms of application for the debentures, may be had at Messrs Brunton and Sons, stock brokers, Auction Mart chambers, Bartholomew lane, London.

ALLSOPP'S PALE OR BITTER

ALE.—Messrs SAMUEL ALLSOPP and SONS beg to inform the Trade, that they are now registering orders for the March Brewings of their Pale Ale in Casks of 18 Gallons and upwards, at the Brewery, Burton-on-Trent; and at the undermentioned Branch Establishments.—

LONDON	At 61 King William st, E.C.
BRIGHTON	At 6 Marine Parade.
LIVERPOOL	At Cook street.
MANCHESTER	At Ducie place.
LEEDS	At Commercial buildings.
BIRMINGHAM	At Upper Temple street.
DERBY	At the London road.
LEICESTER	At 52 Granby street.
WOLVERHAMPTON	At Exchange street.
SHEFFIELD	At Exchange buildings.
NOTTINGHAM	At Maypole yard
CHESTERFIELD	At the Low Pavement.
STOKE-UPON-TRENT	At Wharf street.
DUDLEY	At Burnt Tree.
WORCESTER	At the Cross.
BATH	At 5 Edgar buildings.
SOUTH WALES	At King street, Bristo
DUBLIN	At Crampton quay.
CORK	At Cook street.
EDINBURGH	At 47 North bridge. At 11 Union street lane.
GLASGOW	At St Vincent street.
PARIS	At 279 Rue St Honoré.

Messrs ALLSOPP and SONS take the opportunity of announcing to private families that their Ales, so strongly recommended by the medical profession, may be procured in Casks and Bottles, and on Draught, genuine, from all the most respectable wine and beer merchants and licensed victuallers, on "ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE" being especially asked for.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA,

COVENT GARDEN.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.
First Extra Night next Monday.
Second appearance of Mdlle. Destinn. Second appearance of Mdlle. Frici. Second appearance of Sigr. Wachtel.
On Monday next, April 11, will be performed Verdi's Opera
IL TROVATORE.
Leonora, Mdlle. Frici: Azucena, Mdlle. Destinn (her second appearance in England); Il Conte di Luna, Sigr. Graziani; Ferrandez, Sigr. Tagliafico; and Manrico, Sigr. Wachtel (his second appearance).
Mdlle. Lagrua—Sigr. Graziani—Sigr. Mario.
On Tuesday next, April 12 (for the second time this season), Donizetti's Opera
LA FAVORITA.
Leonora, Mdlle. Emilia Lagrua (her second appearance in that character in England); Alfonso IX., Sigr. Graziani; Baldassare, Sigr. Attri; and Ferdinando, Sigr. Mario. In the incidental divertissement Mdlles. Salvioni, Carmine, and Navarre will appear.
Extra Night.
On Thursday next, April 14, the entertainment will be given in honour of the visit of General Garibaldi to the Opera. On this occasion the performance will commence with Bellini's Opera
NORMA.
Norma, Mdlle. Emilia Lagrua; Adalusa, Mdlle. Marie Battu; Pollio, Sigr. Naudin; and Oroveso, Herr Schmid (his first appearance in England). After which, the two great Acts (viz., the 2nd and 3rd) of Auber's celebrated Opera
MASANIELLO.
Fenella, Mdlle. Salvioni; Pietro, Sigr. Graziani; and Masaniello, Sigr. Mario.
Commence at half-past 8 each Evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE,

Managers, Messrs Edmund Falconer and F. B. Chatterton.
On Monday will be performed a Grand Stage Revival of Shakespeare's first part of HENRY THE FOURTH. No pains or expense will be spared to render this presentation of our National Author's most popular, and it may be said, most representative English drama, a becoming commemoration, in example, at the National Theatre, of the grandeur and comprehensive character of his genius. The cast will include impersonations by those eminent artists, Mr Phelps, Mr Walter Montgomery, Mr Walter Lacy, &c., &c.; Miss Rose Leclercq, and Mrs Edmund Falconer. Supported by all the members of the Drury Lane Company. The new and characteristic scenery will be entirely designed and painted by Mr William Beverley. The costumes, armour, &c., will be fashioned from designs by R. W. Keene, Esq., taken from illustrated MSS. of the period and other authorities. Precedes by the farce of MAGIC TOYS, and concluding each evening with a New and Original farce entitled AN APRIL FOOL, in which Mr G. Belmore and Miss Lydia Thompson will appear. Prices as usual.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr B. Webster.
Reproduction of the Great Drama of LEAH, with New Scenery by Messrs Danson and Sons.
On Monday, and during the week, ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS. Messrs J. L. Toole, R. Phillips, Billington, Miss K. Kelly. At 8, LEAH. Miss Bateman, supported by Messrs A. Stirling, R. Phillips, Billington, Stuart, Eburne, Stephenson; Miss H. Simms, and Mrs Billington. THE AREA BELLE. Messrs J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, R. Romer; Miss Woolgar and Mrs H. Lewis. Commence at 7.

THEATRE ROYAL ST JAMES'S.

Manager, Mr Benjamin Webster.
Re-engagement of those celebrated artistes Mr and Mrs Charles Mathews. The greatly successful new Comedy every evening. A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING. Mr F Robinson and Miss Herbert (her first appearance this season). At a quarter before 8, THE SILVER LINING. Mr Charles Mathews, Mr F. Robinson, Mr Ashley, Mr Montague, Mrs Charles Mathews, Mrs Frank Mathews, Miss A. Cottrell, Miss Wentworth, and Mrs Stirling. After which COOL AS A CUCUMBER. Mr Charles Mathews. To conclude with UNDER THE ROSE. Mr Ashley and Miss Patti Josephs.

POLYTECHNIC.—

New Optical Entertainment, entitled "A Dream in the Polytechnic." The whole of the pictures are painted by the best artists, and are intended to express the confusion of Polytechnic stories and incidents in the mind of the dreamer—Gaston Murray, Esq., will describe the Dream, which is written by one of the Directors. The music by E. Frewin, Esq., and select band. Open 12 to 5 and 7 to 10. Admission to the whole, 1s.

ADOPTED LARGELY BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE

ROOFING.
CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT has been extensively used and pronounced efficient and particularly applicable for warm climates.
1st. It is a non-conductor.
2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.
3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.
4th. It can easily be applied by any unpractised person.
5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 42 lbs to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.
INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths; also for lining iron houses, to equalise the temperature.
Price ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT.
CROGGON and CO'S PATENT FELTED SHEATHING for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c., and
DRY HAIR FELT, for Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the radiation of Heat, and saving 25 per cent. of Fuel.
Samples, testimonials, and full instruction on application to CROGGON and CO, 2 Dowgate hill, London and at 2 Goree Piazzas, Liverpool.

THE

ORIENTAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Incorporated under "The Companies Act, 1862," with Limited Liability.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.

(With power to increase.)

FIRST ISSUE, 10,000 Shares.

Deposit on Application, £1 per Share, and £4 on Allotment.

Calls not to exceed £5 per Share, and at intervals of not less than Three Months.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. Brown, Esq., Richmond, Surrey, Deputy-Chairman of the Joint Stock Discount Company (Limited).
W. H. Smith, Esq. (W. H. Smith, Barry, and Co.), London and Calcutta.
Major-General Clarke (late Commissioner of Revenue in Oude), Norwood.
John Brown, Esq. (late of Grant, Smith, and Co., Calcutta), Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
J. P. Cornforth, Esq., London and Liverpool (and of J. P. Cornforth and Co., Bombay).
W. B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of the Bombay Gas Company, Queen's gardens, Hyde park.
Stephen Clark, Esq., London and Madras.
R. Russell Carew, Esq., 26 Westbourne terrace, and Carpender's park, Watford.

BANKERS.

The Mercantile and Exchange Bank (Limited), 4 Lombard street, and 41 Mincing lane, London, and 17 Brown's buildings, Liverpool, and 35 St Vincent place, Glasgow.

AUDITORS.

Messrs Johnstone, Cooper, Wintle, and Co., Public Accountants, 5A Lothbury.

SOLICITORS.

William F. Farmer, Esq., 17A Size lane, Bucklersbury.
Messrs Andrew, Atkins, and Irvine, 5 White Hart court, Lombard street.

BROKERS.

Messrs George Burnand and Co., Lombard street, London.
Messrs Taunton and Co., Liverpool.

SECRETARY (PRO TEM.)—R. D. Jacob, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES—1 White Hart court, Lombard street.

PROSPECTUS.

The object of this Company is to promote financial, commercial, and industrial enterprise in India and the East by the application of English capital, for the legitimate and remunerative employment of which there is ample and constantly extending scope.

The success of the operations of the Financial Companies in England has now been satisfactorily proved; and a similar institution, adapted especially to the requirements of the East, and combining on its direction the needful experience, will have a field for profitable operations equal, if not superior, to any other.

The Corporation will act as General Financial Agents, will make advances on approved securities, and will promote the development of the internal resources of the countries in which it may operate, by assisting in the establishment of sound industrial undertakings and enterprises.

The Corporation will also undertake on commission the investment of funds placed in its hands, either in the purchase of property, or in lending it out on mortgage and other securities. It will receive deposits at rates to be agreed upon; and it will take powers to issue bonds or obligations on the security of its mortgages and subscribed capital.

The revenue of India has risen in a few years from £26,000,000 to £47,000,000, and the aggregate import and export trade during the same period has more than doubled itself. The increasing development of her natural productions, and the successful cultivation of tea, coffee, and other staple articles, together with the high rates there current for money, compared with those upon which it can be borrowed in this country, make the opening very favourable for the establishment of a Company of this description.

Powers will also be taken to extend the operations of the Corporation elsewhere, as may be found expedient.

Arrangements are in progress by which the business may be speedily commenced.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained at the temporary offices, or of the Brokers or Solicitors. The memorandum and articles of association may be inspected at the offices of the Solicitors. In the event of no allotment being made, the deposits will be returned without deduction.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Oriental Financial Corporation (Limited).

Gentlemen,—Having paid into your bankers the sum of £ , I request that you will allot me shares in the Oriental Financial Corporation (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the calls in respect of the shares so allotted when due; and I authorise you to place my name on the register of members for the number of shares allotted.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Name in full .....
Profession or occupation .....
Address .....
Date .....

THE BRITISH SHIPOWNERS' COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under "The Companies Act, 1862," by which the Liability of each Shareholder is Limited to the amount of his Shares.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000, in 100,000 SHARES of £20 EACH.

(With power to increase.)

FIRST ISSUE, 50,000 SHARES.

DEPOSIT on APPLICATION, £1 per Share, and on ALLOTMENT, £2 per Share.

CALLS not exceeding £5 per Share will be made as further Capital is required for the purposes of the Company, at intervals of not less than Three Months from the date of a prior Call.

The First Call will not be payable until after Three Months from the date of the Letters of Allotment.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES TURNER, Esq., M.P., Liverpool, CHAIRMAN.

Walter Bagehot, Esq., Messrs Stuckey and Bagehots, Langport, and Stuckey's Banking Company, Langport and Bristol.
Joseph Cheney Bolton, Esq., Messrs Ker, Bolton, and Co., Glasgow.
James Beazley, Esq., Liverpool.
Thomas Augustus Gibb, Esq., Messrs T. A. Gibb and Co., London.
Samuel Robert Graves, Esq., Liverpool.
George Henry Horsfall, Esq., Liverpool.
William Langton, Esq., Messrs T. and W. Earle and Co., Liverpool.
John Pender, Esq., M.P. for Manchester.
Alfred Turner, Esq., Liverpool.

BANKERS.

LIVERPOOL..... The National Bank of Liverpool (Limited), 1 Exchange buildings.
LONDON..... Messrs Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard street.
MANCHESTER..... The Consolidated Bank (Limited).
GLASGOW AND SCOTLAND... The City of Glasgow Bank.
BRISTOL..... Stuckey's Banking Company.
DUBLIN AND IRELAND ..... The National Bank and its Branches.

BROKERS.

LIVERPOOL..... Messrs Horsfall and Penny, Royal bank buildings.
LONDON..... Messrs Laurence, Son, and Pearce, Auction Mart, E.C.
MANCHESTER..... Mr Charles Boult, 15 St Ann's square.
GLASGOW ..... Messrs Kerr, Anderson, and Brodie, 132 St Vincent street.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs Duncans, Squarey, and Blackmore, No. 10 Water street, Liverpool; and Founder's court, Lothbury, London.

TEMPORARY OFFICES—Baltic buildings, No. 9 Redcross street, Liverpool.

PROSPECTUS.

Shipping has always been a favourite investment in this country, notwithstanding the difficulties necessarily incident to the present system of ownership. A part owner wishing to sell his shares can rarely do so, except after more or less delay, and then only at a price below their actual value; his property is not readily available as a security, and he is liable to be involved in trouble and litigation with his co-owners.

These considerations, combined with the greatly increased size and value of the vessels now employed, have led to the formation of this Company, the shares in which, representing as they will do part of the great marine carrying trade of the country, will, it is confidently anticipated, not only yield a good return as an investment, but will possess the very important advantage of being readily convertible.

The Company will carry on the business of a shipowner, and will be prepared to enter upon any trade, either with sailing or steam vessels, which may from time to time seem desirable. It is intended, at the outset, to employ sailing vessels, but steam will be adopted wherever experience shows that it may advantageously be resorted to.

The acknowledged superiority of iron vessels, in point of durability, carrying capacity, and economy of working, will induce the Company to use them as far as may be practicable.

The actual working of the practical business of the Company will be undertaken by an Executive, to be appointed by the Directors out of their own body.

No payments whatever have been or will be made for promotion fees or for goodwill, nor is the Company committed to any engagements for the employment of agents, or for the taking over or purchase of vessels from any one connected with the Company. Business will, therefore, be entered upon and conducted without reference to any considerations other than the direct interests of the shareholders.

A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the office of the Solicitors of the Company.

Should the deposit to be paid on application exceed £3 per share on the shares allotted, the surplus will be returned; should it fall short, the balance must be paid within seven days after notice of allotment, or the allotment will be cancelled and the deposit forfeited. If no allotment is made, the whole of the deposit will be returned.

Applications for shares must be sent through the Bankers of the Company, to whom the deposit must be paid. Forms may be had from the Broker or Solicitors of the Company.

PROPOSED STATUE IN HAWICK

to the Memory of the late Right Honourable JAMES WILSON, Chancellor of the Indian Exchequer.

At a Preliminary Meeting held in the Chambers of the TOWN-CLERK of HAWICK, upon SATURDAY the 26th day of March last, convened for the purpose of considering the propriety of Erecting a STATUE in HAWICK to the MEMORY of The Right Honourable JAMES WILSON, Chancellor of the Indian Exchequer.

PRESENT—

The Hon. William Napier, London.
George Fraser, Esq., Magistrate of Hawick.
George Roberts, Esq., Provost of Selkirk.
The Rev. John Macrae, D.D., minister of Hawick.
The Rev. James Stewart, minister of Wilton.
William Sanderson, Esq., manufacturer, Galashiels.
William Brown, Esq., manufacturer, Selkirk.
Walter Laing, Esq., manufacturer, Hawick.
Thomas Purdom, Esq., Banker, Town-Clerk of Hawick.
Bailie FRASER in the Chair.

It was explained that the statue in honour of the same gentleman designed for erection in the metropolis of India, at the instance of its merchants and other influential inhabitants, being soon to be sent there from this country, it had occurred to some of the friends and admirers of the deceased statesman that steps should be taken to raise, by a general public subscription, a sum sufficient to procure from the same sculptor a copy of the statue for erection in Hawick, his native town.

It was resolved—

1. That the Right Hon. James Wilson, by the virtues of his character, by his able, eminent, and devoted services to his country and to the British Empire, by the dedication of talents, singularly powerful and acute, to the establishment of the true laws of currency and finance, and by his successful labours to bring these to bear upon the general interests of the country, upon the productiveness of the public revenue, the promotion of national wealth, the prosperity of commerce, and the stability of property, is entitled to a distinguished place in the memory and affections of people of all classes and of all political parties in the land.

2. That as our country is ennobled by the monuments of many illustrious men, who have consecrated their genius and their patriotism to the public good, a public statue is a befitting tribute to the honour of one who is now enrolled among their number; who, without adventitious aids, by the force of transcendent energy and integrity alone, rose from an obscure condition to a conspicuous place in the temple of national and universal honour.

3. That no place can be more suitable for such a monument than the place which gave him birth; which, as it is adorned by his fame, would be permanently graced by a monumental memorial of him, and whose people, and the generations that succeed them, possessing and contemplating it, would be reminded of the lasting value of virtues and principles which uphold and promote the integrity and security of kingdoms, and be stimulated to regard that end not only by cherishing his memory, but by profiting by his example.

4. That the gentlemen present form themselves into an interim Committee, to give these resolutions effect, with power to add to their number.

5. That Thomas Purdom, Esq., Town Clerk of Hawick, shall act as the Committee's Interim Secretary and Treasurer.

6. That the Secretary be requested to have these resolutions printed and circulated, and addressed to gentlemen of influence, not only in the neighbourhood, but throughout the country at large, inviting them to allow themselves to be named in the General Committee, who shall take the steps deemed proper for the speedy attainment of the proposed memorial.

THOMAS PURDOM,
Hon. Secretary.

Town Clerk's Chambers, Hawick,
April 2, 1864.

TOBACCO TRADE.—

At a Meeting held on Thursday, at 37 Fenchurch street, of the Importers and Manufacturers, in reference to the proposed amalgamation of the London, St Katharine, and Victoria Dock Companies, the following Resolutions were adopted:—

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that, should the Bill for the amalgamation of the London, Victoria, and St Katharine Dock Companies receive the sanction of the Legislature, the monopoly of such large and important dock accommodation under one Direction would be highly prejudicial to the interests of commerce, as all the competition in rentals and rates which has hitherto existed would entirely cease, and the interests of the importers and manufacturers of tobacco, more especially, would be greatly affected, in consequence of the present restrictions on the warehousing of tobacco.

"That immediate steps be taken, through a Parliamentary agent, for opposing or modifying the said Bill, unless a satisfactory tariff of rent and charges be obtained from the Dock Companies included in the proposed amalgamation, and that means be placed at the disposal of a Committee for this object.

"That a Committee be formed for the protection of the interests of the tobacco trade in this matter.

"That the Committee be instructed to obtain an immediate interview with the Directors of the London Docks, and obtain from them, if possible, some proposition as to the rent and charges to be paid on tobacco after the proposed amalgamation.

"That the proposals already made by other than the three Companies for warehousing cases and bales of tobacco and cases of manufactured tobacco and cigars be taken into consideration by the Committee, and the result be reported to a future meeting.

"That the Committee have full powers to act for the benefit of the trade."

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—

ANGLO-GERMAN ESTABLISHMENT, Bonn-on-the-Rhine, founded in 1847.—Herr THOMAS prepares Young Gentlemen for the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and Mercantile pursuits. German and French only are spoken in the establishment, where the Pupils enjoy all the comforts of an English home. The highest references given.—For particulars, apply to the Director, THEODORE THOMAS, Baumschule Allée, Bonn.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT

Is the most durable and beautiful paint known, does not stain or discolour with the atmosphere of large towns, and by their process, which is patented, is cheaper than White Lead.

It is especially adapted for painting Iron, as, by virtue of a semi-galvanic action, it enters the pores and forms an amalgam of the two metals, which protects the Iron from decay or incrustation. It should be used instead of Red Lead, which is proved to be destructive to Iron exposed to Salt Water.

ADULTERATIONS.—Some Paint Grinders have been selling Zinc Paint adulterated with Sulphate of Baryte, in proportions varying from ten to thirty per cent. No workman can produce good work with such material. Those who have obtained the Patent White Zinc Paint from Grinders who have not adulterated it, will never willingly use any other Paint for their best work.

Each Cask of Pure White Zinc is stamped—

"HUBBUCK, LONDON, PATENT."

THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, WHITE LEAD, OIL, PAINT and VARNISH WORKS, 24 LIME STREET.

"For public schools, and all rooms occupied by children, there will now be no excuse for using poisonous paints. Parents have remarked, that their children on returning from the country to newly-painted houses have suffered in health. The reason is evident—the breath extracts the insidious poison from paint, and the lungs draw in the deadly vapour."—JOHN BULL, September 14, 1850.

OVERLAND ROUTE

from MARSEILLES to INDIA and CHINA.—Services Maritimes des Messageries Imperiales.—On the 19th of every month a FRENCH MAIL STEAMER will be despatched from Marseilles at 2 p.m. for ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another steamer from Suez to India and China. Passengers and cargo will be received for Messina, Alexandria, Aden, Point de Galle (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Saigon, Hongkong, and Shanghai.—For passage, freight, and information, apply to B. W. and H. Horne, 4 Moorgate street, where berths may be secured, and 33 Regent circus, Piccadilly, where handbooks of information may be obtained; or at Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris, and Place Royale, Marseilles.

CUNARD LINE.

BRITISH AND NORTH

AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, appointed by the Admiralty to sail between LIVERPOOL and NEW YORK and between LIVERPOOL and BOSTON, the Boston ships calling at HALIFAX to land and receive passengers and mails. The following, or other vessels, are appointed to sail from Liverpool, calling at CORK to receive the mails:—

*AUSTRALASIAN, for NEW YORK, Saturday, April 9.

* Taking passengers and goods for Nassau and Havana, to be transferred at New York on board the R.M.S.S. Corsica.

ARABIA, for BOSTON, Saturday, April 16.

SCOTIA, for NEW YORK, Saturday, April 23.

Passage money, including steward's fee and provisions, but without wines or liquors:—To Halifax and Boston, chief cabin, Twenty-two Pounds; second cabin, Sixteen Pounds. To New York, chief cabin, Twenty-six Pounds; second cabin, Eighteen Pounds. Freight to Halifax, Boston, and New York, £3 per ton and 5 per cent. primage.—Apply to J. B. Foord, 52 Old Broad street, London; J. M. Currie, Havre, and 12 Place de la Bourse, Paris; G. and J. Burns, Buchanan street, Glasgow; D. and C. MacIver, Queenstown; or D. and C MacIver, 8 Water street, Liverpool.

STEAM SHIPS.—

The General Steam Navigation Company's powerful and first-class STEAM SHIPS leave from St Katharine's Wharf for—

HAMBURG—Every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Chief cabin, 2l; fore, 1l 5s.

HARBURG—Every Sunday.

ROTTERDAM—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 morning. Chief cabin, 1l 7s; fore, 17s 6d. Cologne, 35s 6d or 19s 9d.

ANTWERP, BRUSSELS, and the RHINE—The Moselle and Dolphin, every Tuesday and Thursday, at 12 noon. Chief cabin, 1l 7s; fore, 20s. Brussels, 22s 3d; Cologne, 35s 6d. Leaving Antwerp for London every Sunday and Friday at 1 afternoon.

OSTEND, BRUSSELS, and the RHINE—Every Wednesday and Saturday morning. April 13 at 5; 16 at 9 a.m.; 20 at 12 noon. Leaving Ostend for London every Tuesday and Friday night. Chief cabin, 18s; fore, 14s. Brussels, 20s 3d. Cologne, 34s.

HAVRE—From St Katharine's Wharf, April 10 at 12 noon; 15 at 4 a.m. Chief cabin, 11s; fore, 8s. London to Paris, £1.

PARIS, via CALAIS, direct—From London Bridge Wharf, every Wednesday and Saturday morning. April 13 at 6; 16 at 10; 20 at 1 a.m. Chief cabin, 11s; fore, 8s. London to Paris, 17s 8d.

BOULOGNE—From London Bridge Wharf, every morning. April 7 at 1; 8 and 9 at 2; 10 at 3; 11 at 4; 12 and 13 at 5; 14 at 6 a.m. Chief cabin, 11s; fore, 8s. London to Paris, 15s.

EDINBURGH—From St Katharine's Wharf adjoining the Tower, every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 morning. Fares: chief cabin, 20s; return, 30s; fore, 15s; return, 22s 6d; deck, 7s 6d, which fares include all pier dues at London and Granton.

HULL—From London Bridge Wharf, every Wednesday, at 8 morning. From Custom House Quay Tuesday and Saturday, at 8 morning. Chief cabin, 8s; return, 12s; fore cabin, 5s; return, 7s 6d.

NEWCASTLE—From Newcastle Steam Wharf, 272 Wapping, Wednesday and Sunday, at 10 morning. Chief cabin, 8s; return ticket, 12s: fore 5s; return, 7s 6d.

YARMOUTH—From London Bridge Wharf, every Wednesday and Saturday at Four afternoon. Saloon, 8s return, 12s: fore cabin, 5s; return, 7s 6d.

Offices, 71 Lombard street, 37 Regent circus; 35 Leadenhall street; and St Katharine Wharf.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—

COMMUNICATION by STEAM to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via Egypt.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive Cargo and coin at their London office for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th every month.—For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, 122 Leadenhall street, London, E. C., or Oriental place, Southampton.

WEST INDIES.—

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.—French Mail Service, under contract with the Imperial Government.—The above Company will despatch one of the following magnificent Steamers from ST NAZAIRE for MARTINIQUE, ST JAGO DE CUBA, and VERA CRUZ, on the 16th of April, and on the same day of each succeeding month:—

LOUISIANE, 3,300 tons burden, 500-horse power.
FLORIDE, 3,300 tons burden, 500-horse power.
VERA CRUZ, 3,000 tons burden, 300-horse power.
TAMPICO, 3,000 tons burden, 300-horse power.

In correspondence with the above, a branch steamer leaves Martinique for Guadaloupe and Trinidad, calling at St Lucia, St Vincent, and Grenada, and another leaves St Jago de Cuba for Havana.

For passage and freight of fine goods and specie, apply to Stringer, Pembroke, and Co., 5 Austinfriars, 64½ Old Broad street.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT, NO SAFES

are secure against the present race of clever burglars, except GEORGE PRICE'S treble patent prize medal SAFES, with his patent case hardened drill-proof doors, and unpickable and gunpowder-proof locks, warranted proof against all burglars' tools.—Works, Wolverhampton.

London depot, 23 Moorgate street, City. McNeill and Moody, Stationers, Agents. Illustrated Price-Lists, post free.

DR DE JON H'S

(Knight of the Order of Leo of Belgium)

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

Prescribed by the most Eminent Medical Men as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS,

Is incomparably superior to every other kind.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.—"I consider Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

Dr LANKESTER, F.R.S., Scientific Superintendent, South Kensington Museum.—"I consider the Cod Liver Oil sold under Dr de Jongh's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regard genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

Dr GRANVILLE, F.R.S., Author of the "Spas of Germany."—"Dr Granville has found that Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil."

Dr LAWRANCE, Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.—"I invariably prescribe Dr de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s 6d; Pints, 4s 9d; Quarts, 9s; capsuled, and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77 Strand, London, W.C.

CAUTION.—Beware of Proposed Substitutions.